THE WEATHER.

Partly cloudy, probably local showers Sunday and Monday, moderate south winds.

THE MORNING STAR

FOUNDED A. D. 1867

14 Pages To-Day
Two Sections

VOL. LXXXVI—NO. 96. WILMINGTON, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1910. WHOLE NUMBER 13,343.

Library of Congress

INSURGENTS WILL RENEW THE FIGHT

Senator Bristow's First Utterance Since Conference With Roosevelt.

THE POLICY OF PROGRESSIVES

Analyzed Tariff and Sketched Work of Insurgent Republicans—Talks of Monopolies Represented in Congress.

Winfield, Kans., July 9.—Emphatically declaring the fight of the "progressives" had only just begun, United States Senator Joseph L. Bristow, at the Winfield Chautauqua here this afternoon delivered his first public utterance since Saturday last, when Mr. Bhistow, Representatives Murdock and Madison, all Kansas "Insurgents", journeyed to Oyster Bay and held a three hours' conference with Theodore Roosevelt.

"The House progressives," said the Senator, "have made great progress. They have practically overthrown the dominion of Cannon and the coterie of men who surrounded him. But," he added, "the great work is but fairly begun."

Senator Bristow analyzed the tariff and sketched the work of the "progressive Republicans" in amending the railroad bill. There never had been a time in American history, he said, when greater responsibility rested on the average citizen than today. The country had never faced problems more perplexing. The fundamental question to be determined, he asserted, was, shall this government be administered in the interest of the average man or for the benefit of special privilege?

"The conflict in American politics today," argued Senator Bristow, "is based on the Senate fundamental principles as was that which preceded the Civil war. The corporate interests of the country have dominated the affairs of the Nation as completely as did the slave interests in the days of its greatest strength.

"Just as every effort made for the restriction of slavery was resisted by the great corporations of this time, the representatives of the slave power had seats in the halls of Congress and contended for the perpetuity of slavery because of their financial interest in the institution.

"And now the gigantic monopolies of this day have representatives in the halls of Congress whose sole purpose is to protect their interests and to keep open the opportunity which they now have to plunder the American public. This was forcibly demonstrated in the tariff fight that occurred a year ago.

"The Republican party in its National convention declared for a revision of the tariff maintaining the principle of protection, and further stated that duties should be based upon the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad, plus a reasonable profit to the home manufacturer.

"Upon that platform the party won the fight and I believe nine-tenths of the Republicans throughout the land expected the pledge to be carried out in good faith. This, I believe, would have been done had it not been for the perfidy and selfishness of certain designing Legislators, who were more desirous of favoring special interests than of promoting the welfare of the people.

"Under the leadership of these men, instead of revising the tariff as was promised, duties were fixed not with a view with protecting legitimate American industries or of securing revenue for government, but for the purpose of promoting the financial interests of certain individuals or concerns.

"The great work before us is but fairly begun. This year we had to fight as hard to hold what had been secured in years past as we did to get additional legislation. To hold what we now have and secure these other necessary provisions is the fight for the future. It cannot be won without the determined support of the people.

"Our hope is in the intelligent and patriotic purpose of the people themselves. The combined influences of criminal selfishness and greed are against us. Their means are unlimited, but if the people will select as their representatives in Congress men with not only the inclination but the courage to stand against the powers of greed and evil, right will triumph; and as a Republican I want it to triumph under the banner of the old Republican party."

SUCCUMBED TO PELLAGRA.

Miss Mary Smith Passed Away at Newbern—Three Other Cases.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Newbern, N. C., July 9.—Miss Mary Smith who resides at No. 71 Metcalf street, succumbed to an attack of pellagra at Stewart's Sanitorium early this morning.

Miss Smith was carried to the sanitorium Tuesday morning and at that time was suffering intensely, but it was thought that there was some hope for her recovery, but despite the fact that everything possible was done for her, she succumbed to the dreaded disease. There are three other cases in the city.

OHIO MOB SOUGHT TO KILL TWO MEN

Italian Was Intended Victim After Etherington Was Lynched.

AFTERMATH OF THE RIOTING

Harmon Returning to Ohio to Investigate—Believed Mayor and Sheriff Will be Removed— Several Skip.

Newark, Ohio, July 9.—With the town quieted from yesterday's frenzy, that ended in the lynching of Carl Etherington, dry detective, the city authorities tonight are making preparations for the aftermath.

Mayor Herbert Atherton announced that if the Anti-Saloon League sent another raiding party here he would declare martial law and call upon Gov. Harmon for troops.

"If Harmon attempts to remove me I will fight him to the last ditch," declared Mayor Atherton.

Judge C. M. Seward of the common pleas court stated tonight that he might call a special grand jury Monday to investigate the lynching.

The mayor ordered tonight 42 "soft drink" places closed until after order is restored.

It is declared now that three negroes led the lynching party. The three colored men have left town, it is said. Others implicated left when it became known that Gov. Harmon is returning to Ohio to investigate.

It developed today that last night's mob was after two prisoners instead of one. Frank Ame, an Italian, charged with assaulting an iron molder, was the other intended victim. While the mob was searching the jail for him he hid under his cot. The lynchers left the second rope intended for him lying on the floor of his cell.

The body of young Etherington will be sent to his old home in Kentucky Sunday morning.

Columbus, Ohio, July 9.—Although Gov. Harmon has sent word that he will arrive in Columbus at noon tomorrow from Charlevoix, Mich., he has not given his secretary, George S. Long, any intimation of what action he will take with reference to Friday night's lynching at Newark. Among prophesies made here today is one that he would seek to remove both Sheriff Linke and Mayor Atherton.

Prosecutor Smythe today said at Newark that he would use every means at his disposal to bring those guilty of mob violence to justice. The commissioners of Licking county have offered a reward of $1,000 for the detection and conviction of persons connected with the lynching.

THEFT OF MAIL CHARGED.

Southern Railroad Car Cleaner Arrested—Took $35,000 in Checks.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Asheville, N. C., July 9.—H. F. Barkley, car cleaner for the Southern Railway, was arrested here late today by government officials, who are said to have caught him red-handed in taking mail from a car. The officials believe Barkley has taken several thousand dollars from the mails from time to time.

A few days ago he is alleged to have stolen a sack containing more than $35,000 in checks.

He mailed these to the bank and this led to the clue which the government detectives worked upon in laying a trap on Murphy train No. 20 this afternono and into which Barkly fell. He is in jail awaiting a preliminary hearing. He is a married man with family and lives here.

COLUMBUS TEACHERS.

Institute at Whiteville Beginning on August 1st—Speakers.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Chadbourn, N. C., July 9.—The Columbus County Teachers' Institute will be held at Whiteville, beginning August 1st, and closing August 12th. The institute for white teachers will be conducted by Prof J. H. Highsmith, of Wake Forest College. Prof. Highsmith will be assisted by Mrs. Fulghum, of Goldsboro.

The colored teachers will be in charge of Rev. C. Dillard, of Goldsboro. Teachers will please remember that their attendance upon the institute from beginning to end is required by law. The County Superintendent is not authorized to excuse any one.

F. T. WOOTEN,
County Superintendent.

HEAT CAUSES A DEATH.

Telegraph Operator Expired Suddenly In Norfolk Yesterday.

Norfolk, Va., July 9.—John P. Sweeney, a telegraph operator, died in the street tonight from aneurism of the heart superinduced by the heat. Sweeney was 26 years old and was en route to a drug store to have a prescription filled accompanied by his sister when he fell in the street and died in a few minutes.

The heat in Norfolk today caused much suffering. A messenger boy was overcome by the heat while endeavoring to deliver a telegram and was sent to a hospital. The mercury went up to 91 and the humidity was almost unbearable.

REFUSES TO HELP ELECT PATTERSON

Senator Taylor Withdraws Promise to Stump State of Tennessee.

SEES DESTRUCTION OF PARTY

Pardon of Cooper Has Resulted in Factional Trouble—Senator's Announcement Upon Leaving For the West.

Washington, July 9—Saying that he sees with dismay that the Democracy of Tennessee is rushing madly to destruction through the bitter dissensions, Senator Robert L. Taylor, today gave out a statement withdrawing his promise to stump the State in the interest of Gov. Patterson's regular organization ticket. The Senator says his action is taken because he cannot inflict his advice, where it is rejected in advance.

Senator Taylor had agreed to speak in behalf of Patterson and his judiciary ticket. This announcement aroused a storm of protest from friends of the Senator who said they did not care to hear him on that subject. Gov. Patterson's pardon of Col. Duncan B. Cooper, who was convicted with his son, Robin Cooper, of the murder of former Senator E. W. Carmack, is responsible for the factional differences in the Democracy of the State. Senator Taylor made his statement, upon the eve of leaving Washington for a Western lecture. It follows:

"I have seen with dismay and sorrow that the Democracy of Tennessee is rushing madly to destruction through its bitter dissensions and my impulse was to fly to its rescue and by persuasion and entreaty induce Democrats, if I could, to bury alive their passions, and differences and reunite against their old time enemy, but I have been convinced by most overwhelming evidences from hundreds of men of all persuasions all over Tennessee that my services in that role are not wanted, and that, instead of accomplishing good, I would add fuel to the flame and widen the breach.

"I am therefore, constrained to withdraw my promise to canvass the State for I cannot inflict my advice where it is rejected in advance, and when I am assured it will do harm instead of good.

"I am singled out of the Democrats of Tennessee and threatened with political destruction whatever I do or do not do, and now I am ready for sacrifice, for if my tenure of the high office the people have bestowed upon me depends upon and requires that I shall join either faction of Democrats to fight the other, I will lay it down gladly and retire with at least a conscience void of offense against my party or my people.

"This must not be taken as receding in any respect from the position I have announced, for there can be no safety except in organization and obedience to constituted authority."

(Signed) "ROBERT L. TAYLOR."

Seattle, Wash., July 9.—Miles Poindexter is on his way home with the assurance that Col. Roosevelt will support him in his race for the United States Senate. Representative Poindexter represents the district in which Secretary Ballinger lives and is one of the most bitter foes of Mr. Ballinger. Poindexter will try to oust Senator Piles, known as a "Taft man." The result of this fight promises to be most interest. Mr. Ballinger when he heard that Roosevelt had O. K.'d Poindexter is quoted as saying, "I am on my way to Seattle, and I can promise that Mr. Poindexter will not be the next United States Senator from Washington."

To the North Carolina mountains. The Atlantic Coast Line offers superior double daily Pullman service. Phone 160 for information. **

Father to Have a Day in National Observance

Photo by American Press Association.

Spokane, Wash., July 9.—Mothers' Day has won a place among the annual celebrations in the United States, but any day in which to give a father a pat on the back has not been met with fond cheers. This is not to be. It's wrong, and Mrs. J. B. Dood, of Spokane, Wash., is going to make it her business to see that father gets a kind word once a year at least. Mrs. Dood has rallied a number of Spokane friends to help her make an annual fathers' day worth while. Mrs. Dood favors the third Sunday in June as being the best day in the year in which each member of the family can tell father what a fine fellow he is.

TWO JUDICIAL CONVENTIONS

Sinclair Unanimously Nominated by Seventh District Convention—W. H. Whedbee Wins Out at Morehead City.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Fayetteville, N. C., July 9.—In the Seventh District Democratic Judicial Convention meeting here today, Hon. N. A. Sinclair, who has for four years with signal ability filled the position of Solicitor of this district was unanimously renominated as Democratic candidate for the office. Mr. Sinclair's name was placed before convention by Colonel C. W. Broadfoot, of this city, and nomination was made by acclamation. Every county in the district had previously instructed for Sinclair. The popular solicitor was called for and made a graceful speech of acceptance. The following were elected members of the Executive Committee: M. McD. Robinson, of Cumberland; A. J. Britt, of Robeson; J. R. Williamson, of Columbus; George H. Currie, of Bladen; George H. Bellamy, of Brunswick.

Whedbee Was Nominated.

Newbern, N. C., July 9.—The Judicial Convention met at Morehead City today, E. M. Green called the meeting to order, and A. D. Ward, of Newbern, was elected chairman D. E. Henderson put in nomination for D. L. Ward, of Craven. Mr. Frizzelle, of Greene, seconded the nomination of D. L. Ward, W. T. Caho and S. M. Brinson made speeches for Ward. Mr. F. G. James, of Pitt, put in nomination H. W. Whedbee, of Pitt. Whedbee's nomination was seconded by T. D. Warren, of Craven. Whedbee was nominated on first ballot. the vote being 78.94 for Whedbee, 68.06 for Ward.

Green and Davis.

The Senatorial Convention met at Morehead City today. Dr. J. M. Parrott, of Kinston, was elected chairman. The Committee on Rules decided to elect one senator at a time. The first ballot resulted in the nomination of E. M. Green, of Craven, and the second ballot M. Leslie Davis, of Carterett, was nominated. Judge Owen H. Guion made the nominating speech for Green, and Dan Fowie, of Beaufort, nominated Davis. The other two candidates were Albritton, of Green county, and Whitaker, of Jones county.

YACHT IN BERMUDA RACE

Only Two Contestants—Several Give-Up Race.

New York, July 9.—The New York to Bermuda race for sailing yachts—670 nautical miles—narrowed down this afternoon to two contestants—the schooners Syissa, belonging to Demarest Loyd, of Boston, and Harold S. Vanderbilt's new Vagrant. This will be the Vagrant's first race.

The yachts were late in sailing, owing to a law suit in the Chicago courts which very nearly proved Mr. Lloyd from getting away at all.

At the last moment he obtained permission by telegraph from his client to said and came bowling down to the starting line just before dusk.

WANTS JEFF TO FIGHT AGAIN

Johnson Anxious to Give Him Chance to Redeem Himself—Names Reno and Labor Day—Reason He Fired Little.

Chicago, July 9.—Jack Johnson, the pugilist, responded this afternoon to a report that his defeated rival was seeking a new bout. Johnson said:

"I will give Jeffries another chance to win the championship if he wants to. I'll meet him at Reno on Labor Day, if that suits him."

"I don't believe Jeffries was in as good a condition on July 4th as he was two weeks before that, and for that reason I am willing to give him a chance," said the champion. "I don't want any dispute about my superiority. If they want to fix a fight for Labor Day at Reno I will do my part and there won't be any quarrel about the division of the purse, either."

Johnson took occasion to reiterate his charge that a former manager of his attempted to "fix" the fight for Jeffries to win.

"He offered me $30,000 providing I would bet half of it that Jeffries would win in the eighth round. He know's he couldn't get that sum back by betting on the outcome, and so wanted it fixed for a certain round. And there were a lot of people led to believe that I had 'fixed.' One Chicago theatre manager, I have been told, lost many thousands of dollars. He should have known better. I don't want to be President of the United States because I could not hold the job, but I did wish to be champion. There I sent money enough to compensate for the loss of that."

LANE IN THE ELEVENTH.

Nominated for Judge in Winston-Salem Over Two Others.

Winston-Salem, July 9.—Henry P. Lane, of Reidsville, was nominated Democratic candidate for judge in the eleventh judicial district on the fifth ballot here today.

J. C. Buxton, of this city, and T. W. Fogler, of Mt. Airy, were the next highest candidates and others secured scattering votes on the first few ballots.

S. Porter Graves, of Mt. Airy, was nominated for solicitor by acclamation.

PICK-POCKETS AT GOLDSBORO

Several Citizens Had Exciting Experience—Pockets Were Cut.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Goldsboro, N. C., July 9.—Several bold attempts were made by highwaymen tonight to rob citizens of their money by cutting at their pockets. While operating on the street cars one of the gang attempted to rob Conductor Few, who felt the knife as it ripped his coat pocket and made a dash for the robber, who jumped from the car and disappeared into the darkness.

NEW AERO RECORD IN OCEAN FLIGHT

Brookins Soars to Altitude of 6,000 Feet at Atlantic City, N. J.

WINS THE PRIZE OF $5,000

Remarkable Feat in Wright Biplane. Required One Hour and Two Minutes—Sensational Flights at Rheims.

Atlantic City. N. J., July 9.—Walter Brookins, in a Wright biplane, broke the world's altitude record here this evening when he attained a height of 6,175 feet. He used his last drop of gasoline at his highest altitude and was still climbing when his engine missed explosion. The daring aviator brought his machine back to level to get the last drop of fuel out of the storage tank to reach the line of vision of engineers on the beach. Reaching the imaginary line Brookins started to glide to earth and his engine stopped entirely when he was at 5,600 feet and still over the ocean. His circling glide to the beach, which the crowd believed to be a bit of fancy flying was done to save himself from diving in the sea. Brookins was ready to collapse when he reached the ground.

Officials at midnight gave 6,175 feet as the exact height of the flight from calculation of engineering experts. The baragraph record is 6,200 feet, leaving but 25 feet difference.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 9.—Walter Brookins driving a Wright biplane, reached an altitude calculated at 6,000 feet over the ocean this evening and broke all existing world's records for aeroplane altitude.

The baragraph altitude recording instrument carried on the machine showed an altitude of 6,100 feet. Officials using an altitude guage on the ground gave the height as 5,680 feet and it is believed that the final official figures will show an altitude somewhere between the two.

By his feat today Brookins wins the $5,000 prize offered by the Atlantic City Aero Club for breaking the world's record unless a higher altitude is reached here before the end of the present meet.

Brookins spent exactly one hour, two minutes 35.15 in the air according to the official timing of Chairman Henry M. Neely and Recorder Augustus Post, of the contest committee of the National council of the Aero Club, of America.

Brookins, after waiting all day for the brisk southerly winds to die out, made a practice spin of a little over 15 minutes, reaching an altitude of 1,900 feet. His final start was made at 6:08 o'clock with the weather absolutely clear and much of the force of the wind gone in lower altitudes.

His rise was made from alongside one of the ocean piers. He pointed his machine to the West and then swung out over the ocean where he started his spiral flight over ocean and city.

News that Brookins was really attempting to break the altitude record reached the hotels and city people, and when he had reached a height of 1,520 feet the greater part of the population of the city was on the beach. It is calculated that nearly 100,000 people watched the flight and cheered Brookins when he descended at 7:11 P. M.

Men and women in the great throng threw up hats and handkerchiefs and the police had trouble keeping back the crowd.

Sensational Flights.

Bethany Plain, Rheims, July 9.—Many records have been broken at the aviation meeting here during the week, but the most sensational flights have been made by Leo Morane, the French aviator, who today in a new 100 horse-power Bleriot monoplane, covered five milometers (3.10 miles) in two minutes and 56 seconds, and 10 kilometers in five minutes and 47 seconds, and by M. Labouchere, also a Frenchman, who broke the world's record for distance, flying 340 kilometers (211.14 miles) in a single flight in four hours 37 minutes and 45 seconds.

The most remarkable achievement of a remarkable day was that of Morane, who made his flight of more than a mile a minute while ten other machines were in the air. As compared with his, they seemed to be standing still.

The day closed with additional time and distance records. Olieslagers reduced the 100 kilometers record (62.2 miles) to one hour and eight minutes. Aubrun, in a monoplane, with a single passenger, covered 135 kilometers (83.97 miles) in two hours, nine minutes, seven seconds. Labouchere was awarded a special prize of $1,000 for breaking Olieslager's record of 250 kilometers, made before the competition for the single distance prize.

The constructors prize for the greatest total distance covered by three machines of one design goes to the Antoinette monoplane, which covered 2,744 kilometers (1706 miles.).

Legagneux, in a biplane with a single passenger, made a daring flight. He circled the towers of the Rheims cathedral, flew over the city for half an hour and returned to the field.

SHAW NOMINATED ON 510TH. BALLOT

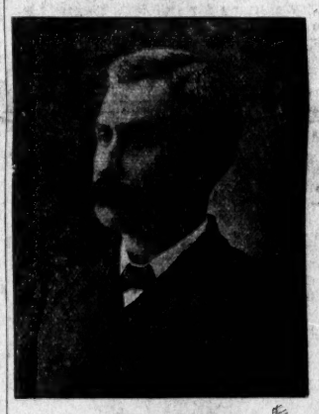
Lenoir Man Wins Out in Judicial Convention of Fifth District.

LONG DEADLOCK BROKEN

Hon. H. A. Grady Withdrew and New Hanover After Effort to Nominate Favorite Son, Threw Vote That Nominated.

After balloting continuously for practically two days and nights, the Fifth District Judicial Convention, in session here since early Friday afternoon, at 11:30 o'clock last night nominated the Hon H. E. Shaw, of Lenoir, for solicitor to succeed Hon. Rodolph Duffy, of Onslow, who did not stand for renomination. The nomination of Mr. Shaw came on the 510th ballot, after Hon. H. A. Grady, of Sampson, his most formidable rival, had withdrawn and after the New Hanover delegation had made an ineffective attempt to get the district interested in the Hon. A. G. Ricaud, of this city, who was, however, not a candidate.

The end of the long struggle came after Duplin county had declined to respond to overtures from New Hanover to nominate one or the other of the favorite sons, Sampson being the only county to join the Cape Fear delegation in an effort to get a compromise candidate, having cast her solid Grady vote on a numebr of ballots for the New Hanover man. As midnight approached, at which hour Chairman Springer announced early in the evening tne convention would stand adjourned, the delegations became nervous and after all efforts on the part of New Hanover had been exhausted to nominate a local man, 30 of her votes were cast for the Lenoir man which ensured his nomination, Duplin moving to make the nomination unanimous before campleting the vote. On the last ballot Mr. Shaw received 118.50 and Mr. Williams 54. Mr. Shaw responded to calls for a speech and although tired and worn out with the fatigue of the Titanic struggle, made a fine impression upon his hearers. The convention joined most heartily in making the nomination unanimous. Mr. Shaw is an able lawyer, a practical man and a leader in his profession. He will give strength to the ticket and now that the convention is over, the Democracy of the district joins most heartily in his support.



HON. H. E. SHAW

Nominated at Twelfth District Judicial Convention.

Night Session.

The night session did not assemble before 8:10 o'clock, Chairman Springer presiding, the 494th ballot being called, the 499th being taken with no material change since afternoon when the vote stood; Shaw 63.75, Grady 58.25, Williams 51. The delegates were much refreshed and the ranks were only slightly thinned by the departure of the evening trains. At 9:20 Hon. H. A. Grady addressed the convention and withdrew from the contest, leaving the delegates to vote as they thought best and thanking them for their loyal and generous support. Mr. Grady was received with enthusiastic applause not only by his own friends and loyal supporters but by the convention at large. There were then numerous caucuses and at 10:05 o'clock the 505th vote was finally called resulting as follows:

	Williams.	Shaw.	Ricaud.
Duplin	33	——	——
Lenoir	——	30	——
N. Hanover	——	——	42
Onslow	——	20	——
Pender	9.50	10.50	——
Sampson	1	2.25	24.75
Total	43.50	62.75	66.75

There was much cheering for Ricaud and upon no nomination being made the next ballot resulted as follows, the vote being delayed while Onslow was in caucus:

	Williams.	Shaw.	Recaud.
Duplin	33	——	——
Lenoir	——	30	——
N. Hanover	——	——	42
Onslow	——	20	——
Pender	9.50	10.50	——
Sampson	1	7.00	20
Total	43.50	67.50	62

(Continued on Page Eight.)

THE WORLD OF SPORTS

RACING — BASEBALL — BOXING

TWELVE INNINGS TO A TIE

Sailors and Red Birds Battled to Standstill at League Park Yesterday Afternoon—Score Was One to One.

Results Yesterday.

Wilmington 1; Raleigh 1. (12 innings)
Wilson 2; Fayetteville 3.
Goldsboro 4; Rocky Mount 0.

Where They Play Tomorrow.

Goldsboro at Fayetteville.
Wilmington at Raleigh.
Rocky Mount at Wilson.

For twelve long innings Raleigh and Wilmington battled on the diamond at League Park yesterday afternoon but were unable to break the tied score of one to one before night fall and the game was called on account of darkness. It was a great game and the fans and fannies who turned out in goodly numbers were delighted with the form shown by their favorites.

Raleigh put over a run in the first

GILMORE HIT BY PITCHED BALL.

and Wilmington one in the fourth but after that time it was "pull Dick, pull Devil" until the shades of evening or words to that effect, put an end to the struggle. Clemmens, the first man up for Raleigh, was safe on a wild throw from third to first and was sacrificed by Bigbie; Hobbs then was out third to first, advancing Clemmons and Richardson hit to Dubbs scoring Clemmens; Simmons singled over second but Hawkins was out short to first. Kluttz started the music for Wilmington with a swat for two bases to centre and was sacrificed by Dubbs but Tydeman was out short to first, Mills flew to second.

HOUSTON SLIDING TO SECOND.

Wilmington's run came in the fourth when Mills started with a single to the tobacco sign and was sacrificed by Doak. Then after Burke walked, Houston hit to right, scoring Mills and advancing Burke to third and going to second himself on throw-in. Gilmore was safe at first but Burke was caught at the plate and after Houston had gone to third, Hanks fanned. The remainder of the story may be gathered from the tabulated score and summary:

The Tabulated Score.

Raleigh.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Clemmons, lf	6	1	1	1	0	0
Bigbie, 2b	4	0	0	3	3	1
Hobbs, cf	6	0	2	2	0	0
Richardson, 1b	6	0	2	16	1	0
Simmons, 3b	5	0	1	2	5	0
Hawkins, rf	5	0	0	1	0	0
Keating, ss	5	0	1	2	6	0
McCarmac, c	5	0	1	9	0	0
Turner, p	5	0	2	0	5	0
Totals	47	1	10	36	20	1

Wilmington.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Kluttz, cf	5	0	2	2	0	0
Brooks, cf	1	0	0	0	0	0
Dubbs, ss	5	0	0	2	3	1
Tydeman, 3b	5	0	0	0	3	1
Mills, 1b	5	1	1	18	0	0
Doak, lf	4	0	1	1	0	1
Burke, 2b	4	0	0	1	1	1
Houston, rf	5	0	3	0	0	0
Gilmore, c	2	0	0	5	0	0
Kite, c	3	0	1	7	2	0
Hanks, p	5	0	1	0	7	0
Totals	44	1	9	36	16	4

Score By Innings.

Raleigh .....100 000 000 000—1 10 1
Wilmington .....000 100 000 000—1 9 4

Summary—Bases on balls, Turner 1; left on bases, Raleigh 9, Wilmington 7; two base hits, Kluttz, Doak; struck out by Turner 7, by Hanks 9; hit by pitcher, Bigbie; time 2:50; attendance 672; umpire, Henderson; stolen bases, Kluttz 1, Dubbs 1, Houston 1, Clemmans 1; sacrifice hits, Bigbie 1, Dubbs 1, Doak 1.

Norfolk, Va., July 9.—Judge Martin in the court of law and chancery today dismissed an action for $100,000 brought originally by the city of Portsmouth and the county of Norfolk jointly against R. E. Jordan, lessee of the Portsmouth and Norfolk county ferries and the Empire Surety Company, of New York, for alleged failure on the part of Jordan to maintain proper schedules under his lease. Portsmouth city repudiated the suit and the court held Norfolk county could not prosecute it alone. Norfolk county appealed.

TIMELY HITTING OFF THORPE

Goldsboro Takes Big End of Series With Railroaders—Rocky Mount Gives Notice of Protest of Game —Pitcher.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Rocky Mount, N. C., July 9.—Timely swatting off Thorpe gave the Giants the big end of the series here. With men on, he yielded hits and every one counted in the run getting. Pierce was effective and yielded only one safe swat. He would have pitched a pretty game but for wildness, hitting four and walking one.

Both clubs fielded well. Rocky Mount gave notice of a protest of today's game claiming Pitcher Pierce is the property of the Danville club in the Virginia League. A telegram from Manager Griffin, of the Danville club, states that the flinger is the property of that club and was due to report Wednesday. Pierce joined Goldsboro here on Wednesday.

The Tabulated Score.

Goldsboro.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Brown, 3b	4	0	0	1	1	0
Sharry, 2b	4	2	2	3	2	0
Handiboe, cf	4	0	3	0	0	0
McDonald, 1b	4	0	0	9	1	0
Morgan, ss	3	0	0	1	1	0
Evans, lf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Sharpe, rf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Fulton, c	2	2	0	7	1	0
Pierce, p	2	0	0	0	4	0
Daily, c	1	0	0	3	0	0
Totals	32	4	5	27	10	0

Rocky Mount	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Gillespie, 3b	2	0	0	0	0	0
Forgue, ss	2	0	1	0	4	0
Stein, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Craegan, cf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Schuman, rf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Gastmeyer, 2b	3	0	0	4	5	1
Phelan, 1b	2	0	0	15	0	0
Cooney, c	2	0	0	5	1	0
Thorpe, p	3	0	0	0	3	1
Totals	25	0	1	27	13	2

Score By Innings.

Goldsboro .....000 002 020—4 5 0
Rocky Mount .....000 000 000—0 1 2

Summary—Sacrifice hits, Forgue, Pierce 2, Daily; hit by pitched ball, Thorpe 1, Pierce 4; bases on balls, Thorpe 1, Pierce 1; struck out, Thorpe 6, Pierce 5; wild pitches, Thorpe 1; two base hits, Sharry; three base hits Handiboe; double plays, Sharry to McDonald; left on bases, Rocky Mount 4, Goldsboro 5; stolen bases, Gillespie; time 1:40; umpire, Whitney; attendance 568.

GAME AT WINTER PARK GARDEN.

Y. M. C. A. Team Won From the Park Team, Five to Four.

A game that looked very much like defeat in the first inning was switched into a victory for the David G. Worth Bible class team of the Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon at Winter Park Gardens. The strong park team passed three men over the plate in the first through errors in fielding by the town boys and again in the ninth they brought in one man, but in the meantime the Y. M. C. A. boys had piled up five runs. A. Goldberg, for the locals, cabbaged everything that came his way and some that didn't. Avon Blue, a young baseball star of High School calibre, kept the company boys guessing throughout the game, showing fine head work. Batteries: Gore and Wright; Blue and Lewis. Score 5 to 4; umpire, Physical Director Huntington.

The local boys expect to meet the same team two weeks from Saturday on the Winter Park Gardens diamond which is one of the best in the county.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, July 9.—McLean's triple and Roth's single in the final inning won the 14-inning game betgeen Cincinnati and Brooklyn today for the former. Both Rowan and Bell pitched nicely but the locals got to Wilhelm's delivery.

Brook .....210 000 000 000 00—3 8 2
Cincin. ...020 010 000 000 01—4 11 4

Bell, Wilhelm and Bergen and Erwin; Rowan and McLean; time 2:48; umpires Klem and Kane.

St. Louis, July 9.—Boston lost the first game of the series to St. Louis today by a score of 2 to 1. Harmon and Brown pitched splendidly after the first inning. Eason umpired his first game in the National League.

St. Louis .....200 000 00x—2 4 0
Boston .....100 000 000—1 7 2

Harmon and Bresnahan; Brown and Graham; time 1:45; umpires Johnstone and Eason.

Pittsburg, July 9.—The Philadelphias today did not reach third base until the ninth inning, when Magee hit for a double and went to third on a single by Bransfield. Magee scored Philadelphia's only run on Doolan's out at first. Camnitz was strong all the way, while the visitors used four pitchers.

Pittsburg .....300 040 00x—7 11 1
Philadelphia .....000 000 001—1 5 4

Camnitz and Gibson; Ewing, Moore, Stack, Brannan and Moran and Dooin; time 1:45; umpires Rigler and Emslie.

Chicago, July 9.—New York took the opening game of the series today 7 to 3 by bunching six hits for a total of four runs in the first inning. Pfeister who replaced Brown, held the visitors safe until the ninth, when Zimmerman's error behind Richie, yielded two more tallies.

Chicago .....001 001 001—3 10 3
New York .....410 000 002—7 11 2

Brown, Pfeister, Richie and Kling; Wiltse and Myers; time 1:50; umpires O'Day and Brennan.

Norfolk, Va., July 9.—Mayor Riddick late today approved ordinances adopted by the city council proposing the annexation of two new wards to Norfolk, giving the city an increased population of 11,000, and new taxable values of $2,500,000, including the Norfolk & Western Railway terminals and piers at Lambert's Point.

Baltimore, Md., July 9.—Following a quarrel about a woman, Louisa Lefevre, John Loving this evening shot John Morrow in the throat, killing him instantly. The shooting occurred in the yard of 323 Chestnut street, where both men lived. Loving, who is said to have come from Richmond, Va., has not yet been captured.

HIGHLANDERS HAD IT ALL

Mayer Was in Box While Bruck and Stewart Did the Honors for Wilson—New Shortstop Taken On.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Wilson, N. C., July 9.—The Highlanders had it all their way in today's game. Mayer was in the box for the visitors, and Bruck for the locals. In the fourth, Bruck yielded four hits and turned in three runs, when Stewart displaced him, and in Wilson's half of the fourth two runs were made. Sharpe, the Champion's new shortstop, showed up in fine form.

The Tabulated Score.

Fayetteville.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Mullen, cf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Dobson, 1b	4	0	0	9	0	0
Luyster, rf	3	1	1	4	2	0
O'Halloran, 2b	4	1	2	3	2	0
Schumaker, lf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Bunting, 3b	4	1	2	3	2	0
McEnroe, ss	4	0	1	1	1	1
Galvin, c	4	0	2	4	4	0
Mayer, p	4	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	35	3	10	27	13	1

Wilson.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
McGehan, D. 2b	4	1	1	3	4	0
Jacobs, 3b	4	0	0	2	4	0
Sheridan, cf	3	1	0	2	0	0
Miller, rf	4	0	2	1	0	1
McGehan, C. 1b	3	0	2	11	0	0
Armstrong, lf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Sharpe, ss	4	0	1	1	4	0
Hudson, c	3	0	0	5	0	0
Bruck, p	1	0	0	0	2	0
Stewart, p	2	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	2	6	27	15	1

Score.

Fayetteville 3 10 1
Wilson 2 6 1

Summary—Stolen bases, Mullin 2, Galvin 1, D. McGehan 1; struck out, Stewart 4, Mayer 4; bases on balls, Bruck 2; two base hits O'Halloran, double plays, D. McGehan to Sharpe, to C. McGehan; left on bases, Fayetteville 6, Wilson 5; passed balls, Hudson; time 1:50; umpire, Barre; attendance 500.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, July 9.—New York and Chicago broke even in today's doubleheader. The scores were 5 to 2 and 3 to 2. Chicago outplayed New York in the first game, but both teams played good ball in the second, and it took 11 inning to determine the winner. Chicago made only one error, a wild throw by Putrell, which allowed the deciding run.

Chicago .....040 000 001—5 10 3
New York .....000 010 010—2 10 5

White, Walsh and Payne; Quinn, Fisher, Manning and Mitchell; time 2:25; umpires Dineen and Connolly.

Chicago .....000 002 000 00—2 9 1
New York ...001 000 010 01—3 7 3

Walsh and Sullivan; Ford and Sweeney; time 2:15; umpires Connolly and Dineen.

Philadelphia, July 9.—Philadelphia made it two straight from Detroit today when the latter was shut out 5 to 0. The home team hit Donovan's delivery hard and usually at the right time, while Plank kept Detroit's few hits widely scattered.

Detroit .....000 000 000—0 5 2
Philadelphia ....030 010 01x—5 10 1

Donovan, Stroud and Stanage; Plank and Thomas; time 2 hours; umpires Egan and Perrine.

Washington, July 9.—Washington and St. Louis split even on today's doubleheader, the visitors winning the first game 9 to 6, while the locals captured the second, 3 to 2. St. Louis used four pitchers in the first game, and Washington three. The heat was oppressive and the errors of both teams were in a measure responsible thereto.

Washington ....000 060 000—6 9 6
St. Louis .....300 123 00x—9 11 4

Groom, Forman, Gray and Beckendorf and Henry and Street; Howell, Ray, Bailey, Petty and Killifer; umpire O'Loughlin; time 2:20.

Washington ....210 000 00x—3 6 3
St. Louis .....000 020 000—2 6 4

Reisling and Street; Bailey and Killifer and Allen; umpire O'Loughlin; time 1:50.

Boston, July 9.—"Cy" Young attempted to win his 500th game since he started major league pitching today but was ineffective and Boston defeated Cleveland 5 to 4. Young was taken out of the box after the second inning. Boston today sold First Baseman Myers to Toronto, of the Eastern League.

Cleveland .....010 100 200—4 11 1
Boston .....030 001 01x—5 10 2

Young, Koestner and Bemis; Smith, and Carrigan; time 1:45; umpire, Evans.

Norfolk, Va., July 9.—The board of harbor commissioners today adopted new rules regulating the speed of steam vessels over 1,500 tons shall proceed at a speed not greater than ten miles an hour; vessels from 100 to 1,500 tons not more than nine miles an hour and vessels under 100 tons not more than ten miles an hour. No tow exceeding 700 feet in length shall pass through the harbor.

Foley's Kidney Pills

What They Will Do for You

They will cure your backache, strengthen your kidneys, correct urinary irregularities, build up the worn out tissues, and eliminate the excess uric acid that causes rheumatism. Prevent Bright's Disease and Diabates, and restore health and strength. Refuse substitutes.

ROBERT R. BELLAMY.

"SNOOZES"

Better; thank you!

For, anyway, we didn't lose.

Errors were still in evidence.

Houston shone with the stick.

Burke was the only player that enjoyed a stroll.

Keating churned four times on Hanks' offerings.

The Sailors pulled off all of the base stealing indulged in.

Hanks pulled himself out of a bad hole in the 11th inning.

Simmons pulled off a pretty leaping catch of Ty's drive in the 3rd.

Kluttz got a single and a double; and Doak one of the latter variety.

Jack Sharpe, instead of going further West, has joined the Tobacconists.

Richardson and Turner led the Raleigh hitting, each bingling safely twice.

Fayetteville again trimmed Wilson; while Goldsboro shut out Rocky Mount.

The earlier stages were slow-draggy, but things livened up in the later frames.

Jack Hawkins got an ovation from the stands when he meandered out in Raleigh upholstery.

Kluttz retrieved a falling domer that Burke juggled and came near spoiling. It was Kluttz's ball.

We venture to say Fayetteville has the fastest aggregation in the Southland outside of the Southern League.

Hanks whiffed a couple of Birdies in the 2nd and 4th; and Turner atmosphered two Sailors each in the 3rd and Nth.

Bob Houston, a domestic, was in the right reservation for the Sailors, and led both teams in swatting, getting three singles in five times up.

Bigbie drove a hot one towards Burke in the 5th frame, and there the latter stood "perplext in his frank simple honest soul," the ball percolating through his legs.

Burke had better have his preserves defined. He spoiled one of Mills' chances, and almost repeated the trick for Kluttz. And these are not the first times this has happened.

Hawkins made the prettiest catch pulled off on the local lot this season when he accomplished a cruising mailed hand stab of Mills' high skyer between the 1st base foul flag and the fence in the opening chapter.

Magnate Smith has arranged for additional men to report within the next few days, and it is confidently hoped before the month of Hebrew-Prevaricate is over the Sailors will be occupying a more advantegeous location in the percentage column.

It looked like a peachy chance to score in the 4th, when with Kluttz draped over the pivotal pillow Mills lammed one towards right field fence, but "Fronte capillata, post est occasio calva," which, being interpreted, means, "Opportunity, though she has hair in front, is bald behind" and contains a pretty lesson. Jack Hawkins had pitched his camp beneath the flying sphere, and, unfortunately for us, he nabbed the ball.

THE ROBBERY ON SHIP.

Only a Few Hundred Dollars Taken—Receiving Ship Franklin.

Norfolk, Va., July 9.—Pay Inspector John R. Martin, of Washington, who was sent here to check the accounts of Paymaster J. C. Hilton, of the receiving ship Farnklin, today filed a report with Rear Admiral Marnhall. This report, it is said, would show the amount believed to have been stolen from the Franklin's safe Thursday night, but the naval authorities refuse to make the report public until it goes to Washington.

The amount missing is now declared to have been much less than $6,500, as first reported, the intimation being that the loss will amount only to a few hundred dollars. The ociaoitn of the safe apparently was worked by an expert. There is no clue as yet as to who may have been guilty of the robbery. There are 1,628 men on the receiving ships Franklin and Richmond, and at the naval training station where the investigation is confined.

EX- GOVERNOR SWANSON.

Richmond, Va., July 2.—It is the general opinion that in due time Gov. Mann will appoint ex-Gov. Swanson to fill out the unexpired term of John Warwick Daniel in the United States Senate. Congressman Flood, Speaker Byrd of the House of Delegates and others have also been mentioned. The appointment will be for the remainder of the present term. Senator Daniel was re-elected for the ensuing term of six years beginning next March. Claude Augustus Swanson was born in Pittsylvania county, Va., March 31st, 1862. As a boy he clerked in a store, entered college and graduated as a lawyer. He was a member of the Congress for two terms and was then elected governor of Virginia.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

EASTERN CAROLINA LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Fayetteville	29	8	.784
Wilson	22	16	.579
Raleigh	16	20	.444
Wilmington	16	22	.421
Goldsboro	16	22	.421
Rocky Mount	14	25	.359

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	33	25	.632
New York	41	29	.612
Cincinnati	37	33	.529
Philadelphia	32	36	.471
Pittsburg	25	31	.446
Brooklyn	30	38	.441
Boston	26	47	.356

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Philadelphia	47	23	.671
New York	41	29	.586
Boston	39	31	.557
Detroit	41	33	.554
Chicago	32	37	.464
Cleveland	29	35	.453
Washington	28	44	.389
St. Louis	22	47	.319

OTHER GAMES.

Southern League.

At Atlanta 1; Mobile 0; (called end 8th to allow Mobile to catch train.)
At Nashville 1; Montgomery 0.
At Memphis 2; New Orleans 8.
At Chattanooga 1; Birmingham 4.

South Atlantic League.

At Columbus 1; Macon 4.
2nd: Macon 0; Columbus 2.
At Columbia 5; Augusta 4.
At Savannah-Jacksonville, rain.

Carolina League.

At Greenville 4; Greensboro 5.
At Spartanburg 1; Anderson 2.
At Winston-Salem 13; Charlotte 0.

Virginia League.

At Roanoke 3; Norfolk 0.
At Richmond 0; Lynchburg 2.
2nd: Lynchburg 1; Richmond 2.
At Petersburg 2; Danville 4.

The committee of New York State Senators and Assemblymen appointed to investigate alleged graft in the Legislature holds its first meeting July 8th. The investigation will last for months, and members of the committee promise that many sensational points will be made public. Wall street is to be subjected to the most rigid inquiry. M. Linn Bruce, former lieutenant governor of New York and supreme Court justice, is expected to be the attorney for the committee. Mr. Bruce was chosen chairman of the New York county committee in 1903 and the following year was elected lieutenant governor. Gov. Hughes appointed him to a vacancy on the Supreme Court bench in 1906. Governor Hughes in 1908 also appointed Mr. Bruce to the bench to succeed Justice Leventritt, who resigned and whose term expired on January 1st, 1909.

Dallas, Texas, July 9.—Three of the general fire insurance agencies in Texas today announced that their companies will suspend writing business upon all classes upon which the State fire rating board recently ordered the rates reduced, such suspension to continue at least until the Legislature shall take further action in respect to the rating board. According to a prominent insurance agent this practically suspends all fire insurance business in Texas.

SMOKE

Cuban Blossom

CIGARS!

WHY

?

Because It Is the Best Cigar for the Money.

H. L. Vollers

Wholesale Grocer.

CHICHESTER S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. At Retail Dealers Everywhere.
DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

J. M. Solky & Co.

One Price Clothiers and Furnishers.

The House of Good Clothing For Men and Boys

Bathing Suits to fit all, sizes from the smallest to the largest.

A complete line of Men's Soft Negligee Shirts in Manhattan or Emery makes.

The largest line of Wash Ties to select from in the city.

Men's Panama and Straw Hats in all shapes and sizes.

We will still continue our sale of the improved Scriven's Drawers, value $1.00 a pair, for 75c a pair.

J. M. Solky & Company

Phone 617. Masonic Temple.

FACTS and FIGURES Do Not Lie

45 per cent. increase in the number of prescriptions filled in the past year over the previous year does not mean necessarily that the amount of sickness has increased in Wilmington, but it does mean that

THE PRESCRIPTION BUSINESS IS COMING OUR WAY.

tor recognize the fact that each prescription brought to our store is accurately prepared and packages are promptly delivered, except in rare instances when delay is unavoidable.

N. B.—Bring your prescriptions to us or get your doctor to phone them in and they will be promptly attended to.

Get a new straw hat ($2.50 to $5.00) for 10c. Hawke's and R. N. It means that only the best material is used in our prescription work and we use only wnat the doctor orders, and you and your doc- U. Straw Hat Cleaner, 10c.

J. HICKS BUNTING DRUG CO.

FRONT AND GRACE STREETS.

The Real Attraction

Is not the man in the window, but the hundreds of useful articles of Furniture on our floors. Our stock is by far the most complete, the largest, the newest in the city. As usual, our prices are much lower. All are cordially invited to walk through and be convinced.

The Wilmington Furniture Co.

Wilmington, N. C.

Garrell Building. 126-128 Princess St.

Pale Export BEER

This is to notify our customers that they can secure this popular brano by sending their orders to Petersburg, Va.

4 Doz. Bottles F. O. B. Petersb'g, $3.00.
10 Doz. Bottles F. O. B. Petersb'g, $7.50.

DARLEY PARK BREWING COMPANY

G. MORGAN KNIGHT, Manager. PETERSBURG, VA.

SHINGLES! SHINGLES! SHINGLES!

Kings Windsor Wall Plaster, Atlas Portland Cement, Tidewater Hydrated Lime, Walrus Rubber Roofing, Rock Lime Brick, laths, Wood Coal, Etc.

W. B. THORPE & CO., Inc.

Phone 789.

In 26 tf

KEEP COOL with one of our **ELECTRIC FANS**

BEYMER & HEINSBERGER

Contracting Electrical Engineers

Garrell Bldg. Phone 194

AFFAIRS AT STATE CAPITAL

Dr. Ferrall to Examine Soldiers For Hookworm Disease—Corporation Commission's Affairs—Southern Railway Strike.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Raleigh, N. C., July 9.—Dr. Jno. A. Ferrall, assistant secretary of the State board of health, in charge of the campaign for the eradication of the hookworm disease, has completed arrangements for the men of the Third regiment in camp at Morehead this week to be examined for the presence of hookworm. Some exceptionally valuable statistics bearing on the prevalence of the disease among grown-up people are expected. It is pointed out that some of the colleges of the State showed more than 50 per cent. of infection among the students.

Members of the Corporation Commission say that they do not care to express any opinion of the recent decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the Winston-Salem and Durham cases involving long haul freight rates to North Carolina points and the Virginia city rates until they have opportunity to study the opinion in full. They say, however, that they believe it will be found that a free construction of the rulings involved in the opinion will admit of more concessions to North Carolina shippers than newspaper reports have indicated.

A Chatham county farmer, R. L. Beal, was fined $10 and costs yesterday in a magistrate's court here for violating the cattle quarantine regulations by driving a Chatham cow through the public roads of Wake, the cow being from tick infected territory.

A charter is granted for the Bonlee Telephone Co., Siler City, capital $15,000 by C. N. Bray and others. Another charter is to the T. E. Holding Co., Wake Forest, capital $50,000 authorized and $4,000 subscribed by T. E. Holding and others.

An amendment to the charter of the Asheville Hardware Co. increases the capital $30,000 in preferred stock.

The Southern Railway is having some trouble with its laborers on this division for the work directed by the section masters. The company has for quite a while been paying $1 per day for the ordinary labor. Something like one hundred men have quit work on the division but the railroad people have had little trouble in filling their places, so that the trouble has scarcely assumed the proportions of a strike. The division extends from Goldsboro to Spencer with branch roads.

The high school committee for the Wakelon public High School, the most important public High School in the rural sections of Wake county, has employed Prof. Stanford Martin as principal.

There were a hundred or more citizens of Raleigh assembled in the court room of the Corporation Commission this afternoon hearing evidence and argument for and against the interruption of the work of enlarging and improving the union passenger station here as now under way by the railroads and having the Commission to require considerably more enlargement as demanded by the commercial and other organizations of the city. The railroads are expending $15,000 in improvements but the plans are not satisfactory to the petitioning citizens.

Judge Chas. M. Cooke will convene a two weeks' term of Wake Superior Court next Monday for the trial of criminal cases of which there are now 128 on the docket. Of this number there are 19 that are appeals from the Raleigh police court.

Some improvement is reported in the condition of Grand Secretary B. H. Woodell of the North Carolina Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows. He has been in Rex Hospital here several weeks quite ill. He is able to sit up a little bit now. And there are hopes of his recovery. At one time his life was despaired of.

AFTER WESTERN UNION.

Lobby Scores on Bill to Make Telegrams Carry Filing Time.

Washington, July 9.—The bill requiring the telegraph companies to carry free the filing time of all messages given to them for interstate transmission has again been lost. The lobbyists of the monopoly who were very active about the Capitol for several weeks in connection with this measure, to the enactment of which the companies are unalterably opposed had it choked to death in committee. Col. Clowry, president of the Western Union, testifying last Winter before a committee of the New York State Legislature said such a law would mean the gratuitous transmission of 18,000,000 words a year by his company. In view of the fact that the company has been paying dividends of but 3 per cent. for some years he said compulsory legislation along these lines would prove ruinous to the Western Union. Strenuous efforts were made in the closing days of Congress to force the bill out of committee in the hope that if submitted to the consideration of the House, it would be able to command the support necessary to pass it. The specious arguments employed by the companies in opposing the measure provoked much mirth among the National legislators. Learned counsel for the monopoly contended that few men in the country desire their wives to know the filing time of messages and traveling salesmen are averse to their employers having such information.

This line of argument recalls to mind the pithy comment made before the Massachusetts Legislature a year ago by Patrick B. Delany, inventor of the Telepost Automatic Telegraph system, who said when a similar law was under consideration for that commonwealth, that the only persons who opposed the filing time were "sporty husbands and tricky drummers." The advocates of the filing time at Washington insist that inasmuch as the government notes the sending time on all its mail matter and the Telepost system carries it in New England and in the Middle West, the Western Union and Postal should not object to it. The fight which has been going on for several years will have to be renewed next year.

Read Star Business Locals.

THE WEEK AT LUMBERTON

Doings in Robeson, Personal, General and Otherwise—Political Unrest—Superior Court Adjourns—Other Notes.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Lumberton, N. C., July 9.—After conversing with representative men who should know what they are talking about, from different sections of the county, we are forced to believe that the political situation here is one of much dissatisfaction and unrest. We have no suggestions to offer that would tend to bring about peace and harmony. That is left to older and wiser heads. We have heard it suggested that a mass meeting of the citizens of the county should be called and ways and plans suggested by which the Democratic party might be reformed. If there is a split in the party it doesn't take a man with more than two eyes to see the result in advance. As we see it, if some means are not used for harmonizing the party, the Republican vote will not show much reduction at the November election. A few more conventions, such as was witnessed here last Saturday, will not greatly increase the Democratic majority. That convention is now the county talk as being one of the most disgusting political meetings seen in many years.

The July term of Superior Court closed yesterday evening. On account of the hot weather and the busy season with the people in the county, several cases were continued until the September term, among those continued being two murder cases. While court was in session only four days, much business was transacted and only three or four prisoners are left in jail. One negro was sent to the asylum for the criminal insane and about 15 were sent to the county roads. Judge Allen left for his home in Kinston last night.

Deputy Sheriff T. C. Barnes, who was shot while arresting a couple of negroes at Maxton a few weeks ago, went to Charlotte Thursday morning accompanied by Dr. W. A. McPhaul, for the purpose of trying to locate the ball which had not been removed and was giving him trouble. The ball was located by the use of the X-Ray, but Mr. Barnes' condition required some rest before the operation and it was decided to wait until today to remove the ball. The physicians think he will be able to return home in a week or ten days.

Some friends of Mr. J. W. McQueen, of Maxton, put up a job on him yesterday which will take him some time to square up with them. Just before he boarded the train for Lumberton where he had been summoned as a witness in court, someone gave him a letter with the request that he deliver it to Sheriff McNeill. Like all Maxton folks Mr. McQueen likes to be accommodating and brought the letter. When he delivered it in a hurry, the sheriff told him to wait until he could see what it was. Upon opening the envelope it proved to be a commitment for the bearer, intimating that his friends feared that his mental capacity was out of order, having become deranged as the result of a visit to Hot Springs where he went for treatment for rheumatism. Sheriff McNeill decided that the weather was too hot, and that he had no "company room" fixed up at the jail such as he would like to give Mr. McQueen, and told him to go his way until cool weather. Mr. McQueen says he believes Sheriff McNeill was on to the job already, but he'll help make him sheriff again just the same.

The town recently passed an ordinance requiring all dogs to be muzzled during the Summer, and it seems that some people intend to secure the muzzle without purchasing. "Heap then," a highly prized dog belonging to Mr. W. F. French, has been relieved of two muzzles this week. The dog is above the average in intelligence, is friendly with anyone who will notice him, and while it might cost him his life not to wear the required instrument of torture, he does not raise a howl when being relieved of it. Think of a person stealing from a dog.

George Norment, the colored restaurant keeper, lost his 30-year-old gray buggy horse this week. Many people gave sighs of relief at learning of the passing away of the animal, the high cost of living being plainly visible when he came out straining every muscle trying to propel himself through the world. Another horse in this vicinity died this week from the same disease—high cost of living.

It is not necessary for the authorities to issue orders prohibiting the showing of the Jeffries-Johnson fight pictures in Lumberton. The only moving picture show here is operated in the opera house, and the management of the house nor the picture show would have anything to do with anything as degrading as they consider the pictures representing brutes like Jeffries and Johnson. If they were so inclined, the people of this entire section would raise such a howl against it that it would be heard all over the land.

Messrs. Rudolph Carlyle, Simion Caldwell, Duncan Gregory and Richard Norment left the first of the week for Wrightsville Beach, where they will spend two weeks camping out. They enjoyed a similar vacation last Summer and when they fail to have a real jolly good time no one else need try. In that bunch is represented some of Lumberton's big hearted, most popular young men.

Many friends in this section regret to hear that Mr. Claude L. Baker, the contractor, has decided to leave Lumberton. He does not know yet just when he will leave, but as soon as he completes the new Baptist church he expects to make arrangements to locate elsewhere, possibly in some of the far Western States. During their three years' residence in Lumberton Mr. Baker and his excellent family have made friends who will regret exceedingly their departure.

The excursion which went from here to Wilmington yesterday, returned last night at 10:15, and the crowd who went down expressed themselves as being much pleased with the trip. On the return trip one young fellow had a collision with a bottle which was being carried by another young fellow. In some way a head struck the bottle with sufficient force to mash the bottle into smithereens, but we did not learn the damage sustained by the head, if any.

A few days ago the Star man walked into Mr. N. H. Jones' place of business, who noticing a receipt book in the visitor's hand said: "I guess you would like some money for the Star." Being informed that he had guessed it the first trial, he said: "Give me the receipt. I have been taking the Star since its first issue over 40 years ago, and want it as long as I can pay for it. It has long been regarded as a member of our family." Mr. Jones is one of Lumberton's oldest and most highly respected citizens and knows a good thing when he sees it.

On account of the sickness of Postal Clerk Bethea, Deputy Postmaster R. O. Edmund had to take the run out on the R. & C. yesterday, not being able to get a relief man here to take the run until last night.

We regret to report Mr. C. P. McAllister, of the First National Bank, on the sick list, and trust he may soon be out again.

The construction force of the Bell Telephone Co., which is stringing the wire between Wilmington and Lumberton, will pitch their tents here today, being now within six miles of this place with their work. We confidently expect to get the reports from the Congressional convention at Wrightsville on the 21st over the long distance phone. Good headway is being made installing the new plant here.

There is to be another Farmers' Educational Rally held in Lumberton August 26th. Among the speakers on that occasion it is expected that Gov. Kitchin will be present. All who attended the rally here last January will want to come again, and their friends will also be with them. Everybody interested in the great cause of education is invited to be present and feel at home. Lumberton will be glad to give everyone a hearty welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jones and son Worth, and Miss Mary Dees, will leave tomorrow morning for Washington City, where they will spend several days, after which they will visit relatives in Chatham county before returning home.

County Treasurer McKenzie, Supt. Poole, Mr. C. B. Skipper and others attended a picnic at Alfordsville yesterday and, of course, spent a most delightful day.

The best excursion of the season for people in this section will be operated on the 28th over the S. A. L. and C. C. & A. from Clarkton to Johnson City, Tenn., the fare for which will not exceed $3.50 from Lumberton for the round trip. The schedule will be so arranged as to give a daylight ride both ways, giving the excursionist the opportunity of viewing the grand scenery through Western North Carolina, which is the finest seen in this country. The round trip will be made in three days.

Mr. J. E. Crockett, representing the International Harvester Company, of which Messrs. Coldwell & Carlyle are the local agents, has been here this week in the interest of his company, and secured orders for the latest improved farm machinery, which we are glad to know is becoming very popular with Robeson county farmers. They are fast taking advantage of the new methods of cultivating their lands which, with good seasons, means better production at less cost.

Capt. J. S. Ball, one of the most popular tobacco auctioneers who has been engaged in this county during the season since the farmers began raising tobacco a few years ago, arrived this week and will remain here until the close of the season. Our people are always glad when the tobacco season comes around so they can again shake with the captain.

As a result of the continued rains in this section the farmers are looking blue, the prospects now being anything but promising, especially as to the cotton outlook.

Mrs. J. P. Russell and daughter, Miss Margie, left yesterday morning for Dillon, S. C., where they will spend a few days visiting relatives.——Mrs. G. B. McLeod and daughter, Miss Irene, left Thursday for Waynesville, where they will spend the remainder of the Summer.——Mr. Odell Edens and bride, who were married in Charlotte Thursday afternoon, returned to Lumberton the same night, and are now receiving the congratulations of a large circle of friends.——Misses Hazel and Maggie McRackan, of Whiteville, arrived here Thursday to spend some days with their sister, Mrs. Wade Wishart.——Postmaster R. M. Norment and Deputy R. O. Edmund are conducting a civil service examination here today, the applicants being for positions as rural carrier on a new route to be established leading from St. Paul's.

How delicious were the pies of boyhood. No pies now ever taste so good, what's changed? The pies? No. It's you. You've lost the strong, healthy stomach, the vigorous liver, the active kidneys, the regular bowels of boyhood. Your digestion is poor and you blame the food. What's needed? A complete toning up by Electric Bitters of all organs of digestion—Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bowels—Try them. They'll restore your boyhood appetite and appreciation of food and fairly saturate your body with new health, strength and vigor. 50c at Robert R. Bellamy's.

7.00 to Jacksonville, Fla. $9.00 to Tampa, Fla. From Wilmington, July 12th, limited to July 19th, going and returning on regular trains of the Atlantic Coast Line. Phone 160 for information. **

The North Carolina

College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts

The State's college for training industrial workers. Courses in Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and Dairying; in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering; in Cotton Milling and Dyeing; in Industrial Chemistry; and in Agricultural teaching.

Entrance examinations at each county seat on the 14th of July.

D. H. HILL, President.
West Raleigh, N. C.

ju-22-14t

HOT-WEATHER DIARRHEA

In the summer people of all ages are very subject to "running of the bowels." Germs get into the food or water, find their way into the intestines and keep irritating them so that there is a constant desire to have movement. It is very weakening, destroys appetite, disturbs sleep and produces an itchy feeling that many suppose to be piles. There are many "quick cures" for this aggravated form of dysentery, but they usually contain a narcotic, and that is dangerous. Others try salts and laxative waters, but they have no permanent effects. It takes a remedy with ingredients such as are combined in Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin to drive out the trouble-causing germs, to clean out the intestines, to strengthen the stomach and enliven the liver. Ordinary remedies cannot do this, but it is a well known fact that Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin does do it. Thousands use it every summer for this very purpose. Go to your druggist today and buy a 50 cent or $1.00 bottle and see what it will do for you. It is guaranteed to do what we claim or money refunded. It has enabled thousands of families to cure themselves of simple ailments. If you have never tried it send your address for a FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE to

USE DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN

DR. W. B. CALDWELL, 400 Caldwell Bldg., Monticello, Ill.

DAVID'S

An Ideal Summer Shirt

Soft neckband and bosom, turn back or double cuffs, white and grey background, with black and colored hair line stripes. These shirts have just been received, and have never been offered before at a popular price.

98c

We will offer for the next few days attractive reductions on some odd two-piece suits made by

Hart Schaffner & Marx

There are not more than twenty-five suits in this lot, so come early Friday morning and get first choice.

The A. David Company

Men's Outfitters.

GASOLINE

OUR GASOLINE IS MORE VOLATILE THAN ANY GASOLINE ON THE MARKET, CONTAINING THE MAXIMUM PER CENT. OF POWER PER GALLON; MADE FROM ONE GRADE OF CRUDE, INSURING UNIFORMITY IN QUALITY.

13c per Gallon in Galvanized Iron Barrels, F. O. B. Wilmington.

For Perfect Lubrication use THEBEST Auto Oil.

Cape Fear Oil Co.

'PHONE 875.

jul 9 tf

HOTEL TARRYMOORE ENLARGED

Go There to Spend Your Vacation.

For information as to rates, apply to.

Tarrymoore Hotel Co.

Wrightsville Beach, N. C.

jul 8 tf

THE

"Atlantic Inn"

Opposite Union Depot.
European Plan.

Most convenient to traveling men. Elegant rooms, good service, personal attention. Our restaurant service satisfies a large number daily. Why not you?

CIESCHEN BROS., Props

Ship your BEESWAX, HIDES and WOOL to us to obtain the highest market price. Quotations furnished on application.

Samuel Bear, Sr., & Sons

Wholesale Grocers

18 Market Street — Wilmington, N. C.

jul 8 tf

BINGHAM SCHOOL 1793 1910

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL, Asheville, N. C., has prepared Boys to be Men for 117 YEARS. Ideally located on the Asheville Plateau, 3 miles from city. Organization MILITARY for DISCIPLINE, CONTROL and CARRIAGE. Boys expelled from other schools not received. Vicious boys removed when discovered. Hazing absolutely excluded.

Address COL. R. BINGHAM, Supt., Box 97.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

These time tables are corrected to July 3, 1910, but their correctness nor the arrivals and departures are not guaranteed, the figures being given as the best available information as to schedules of this company and its connections.

48	42-86	48-80	a via Petersburg. *Daily	89-49	83-41	49
*8:40am	*7:00pm	*8:40am	Lv. WILMINGTON Ar.	6 15pm	9 45am	6 15pm
11 37am	10 05pm	11 37am	Ar. Goldsboro Lv.	2 59pm	6 40am	2 59pm
12:36pm	11:05pm	12:36pm	Ar. Wilson Lv.	1 52pm	5 49am	1 52pm
1 18pm	11 45pm	1 18pm	Ar. Rocky Mount Lv.	12:58pm	5:06am	12:58pm
.....	2:15pm	4:55pm	Ar. Weldon Lv.	11:30am	3:25am	.....
.....	4:00pm	7:05pm	Ar. Petersburg Lv.	9:15am	1:40am	.....
5:50pm	8:00am	.....	Ar. Norfolk Lv.	.....	8:00pm	*8:15am
.....	4 40am	8 00pm	Ar. Richmond Lv.	8:15am	1:00am	.....
.....	8 00am	11 50pm	Ar. Washington Lv.	4:20am	9:40pm	.....
.....	9:52am	1:15am	Ar. Baltimore Lv.	2 46am	8 20pm	.....
.....	11:53am	3:40am	Ar. West Philadelphia Lv.	12 19am	5 44pm	.....
.....	2:15pm	6:30am	Ar. NEW YORK Lv.	*9 25pm	*3 25pm	.....

42-86 and 83-41 carries Pullman buffet sleeping car between Wilmington and Washington connecting with New York trains with Pullman service.

48 and 49 carries Pullman Buffet parlor cars between Wilmington and Norfolk connecting at Rocky Mount with New York trains with Pullman service.

55-89	51-88	*Daily	82-50	80-54	
*3:15pm	*5:35am	Lv. WILMINGTON Ar.	12:55am	1:40pm	.....
7:25pm	9:20am	Ar. Florence Lv.	9:05pm	9:30am	.....
11:20pm	1:35pm	Ar. Charleston Lv.	5:55pm	5:20am	.....
2:40am	6:45pm	Ar. Savannah Lv.	1:20pm	12:15am	.....
11 55am	2 20am	Ar. Albany Lv.	1 25am	1 55pm	.....
9:40am	1:45am	Ar. Thomasville Lv.	2 35am	2 05pm	.....
5 50pm	8 50am	Ar. Montgomery Lv.	6 05pm	6 05am	.....
7:15am	.....	Ar. JACKSONVILLE Lv.	9:15am	7:55pm	.....
2:05pm	.....	Ar. Sanford, Fla. Lv.	2 10pm	2 55pm	.....
7:00pm	.....	Ar. TAMPA Lv.	9 00pm	10 30am	.....
8:55pm	.....	Ar. ST. PETERSBURG Lv.	.....	6:45am	.....
10:20pm	.....	Ar. FORT MYERS Lv.	*3:00pm	*6:45am	.....

ALL TRAINS CARRY PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS—Sleeper arriving Wilmington on No. 50 at 12:55 A. M. ma be occupied until 7:00 A. M. and sleeper leaving Wilmington on No. 51 at 5:35 A. M. will be open to receive passengers at 10:00 P. M. the previous night.

55	51	*Daily.	32-50	54
*3:15pm	*5:35am	Lv. WILMINGTON Ar.	12:55am	1:40pm
7:25pm	9:20am	Florence Lv.	9:05pm	9:30am
9:20pm	11:20am	Ar. Sumter Lv.	5:55pm	7:40am
11:10pm	12:55pm	Ar. COLUMBIA Lv.	4:10pm	6:00am
.....	.....	Ar. AUGUSTA Lv.	2:30pm	.....
11:30pm	1:10pm	Lv. Columbia Sou. Ry. Ar.	2:30pm	5:00am
5:30am	7:40pm	Ar. Saluda " Lv.	8:45am	10:25pm
6:00am	8:15pm	Ar. Hendersonville " Lv.	8:05am	9:50pm
7:00am	9:15pm	Ar. ASHEVILLE " Lv.	*7:00am	8:50pm
9:05pm	.....	Ar. Knoxville " Lv.	.....	6:30am
8:40am	.....	Ar. Louisville Lv.	.....	8:00am
8:00am	.....	Ar. CINCINNATI Lv.	.....	*8:10pm

51—SLEEPING CAR Wilmington to Columbia and Buffet Parlor Car Columbia to Asheville.

55—SLEEPING CARS Wilmington to Columbia, Columbia to Asheville and Asheville to Louisville and Cincinnati.

50—SLEEPING CARS Cincinnati and Louisville to Asheville, Parlor buffet car Asheville to Columbia and sleeping car Columbia to Wilmington.

54—SLEEPING CARS Asheville to Columbia and Columbia to Wilmington.

Sleeping cars arriving Wilmington 12:55 A. m. and Columbia 11:10 P. M. may be occupied until 7:00 A. M.

Sleeping car leaving Wilmington 5:35 A. M. will be open to receive passengers at 10:00 P. M.

57	51-97	55	*Daily	!Daily except Sunday.	54	98-50	58
*7:30pm	*5:35am	*3:15pm	Lv.	WILMINGTON Ar.	1:40pm	12:55am	8:30am
9:15pm	7:30am	5:09pm	Ar.	CHADBOURN Lv.	*11:40am	*11:02pm	6:45am
11:10pm	11:50am	.....	Lv.	CHADBOURN Ar.	.....	5:00pm	6:40am
12:45am	1:30pm	.....	Ar.	CONWAY Lv.	.....	13:30pm	*5:15am

61	59	53	*Daily.	!Daily ex. Sun.	xSunday only.	60	52
x6:30pm	15:25pm	*8:45am	Lv.	WILMINGTON	Ar.	10:35am	8:05pm
9:45pm	8:35pm	11:45am	Ar.	Fayetteville	Lv.	7:25am	4:50pm
9:45pm	8:35pm	12:10pm	Lv.	Fayetteville	Ar.	7:25am	4:45pm
11:10pm	10:00pm	1:40pm	Ar.	SANFORD, N. C.	Lv.	*6:00am	*3:30pm

68	62	64	!Daily except Sun.	xSun. only	60	63	65
x6:45pm	13:25pm	15:50am	Lv.	WILMINGTON Ar.	10:15am	12:50pm	6:50pm
8:30pm	5:17pm	7:48am	Ar.	Jacksonville, N. C. Lv.	8:22am	10:35am	4:51pm
9:55pm	6:44pm	9:10am	Ar.	Nor & Sou. Jct. Lv.	7:05am	9:35am	3:35pm
10:00pm	6:50pm	9:15am	Ar.	NEWBERN, N. C. Lv.	x7:00am	19:30am	13:30pm

For folders, Reservations, rates of fares, etc apply to the undersigned.

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager.
T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
PHONE 160.

TO THE BEACH

SUBURBAN SCHEDULE

In Effect May 28, 1910.

WEEK DAYS.

Leave Front and Princess Sts. East Bound. 6:30 a. m. and every half hour thereafter until 11:00 p. m. 12:00 p. m.

Leave The Beach. West Bound. 6:15 a. m. 7:15 a. m. and every half hour thereafter until 11:45 p. m.

Freight

Leave Ninth and Orange streets 6:00 a. m., 10:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m., and 7:00 p. m.

Freight depot open from 5:30 to 6.00 a. m., and from 8:00 a. m. until 7:00 p. m. Freight received at Ninth and Orange streets only.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Front and Princess Sts. East Bound. 7:00 a. m. 8:30 a. m. and every half hour thereafter until 11:00 p. m. 12:00 p. m.

Leave The Beach. West Bound. 7:15 a. m. 7:45 a. m. 9:15 a. m. and every half hour thereafter until 11:45 p. m.

Freight.

Leave Ninth and Orange streets at 11:00 a. m.

Freight depot open from 10:00 to 11:00 a. m.

N & W Norfolk & Western Ry.

Quickest and Best Line West and North-west.

Block System, Rock Ballast 85-lb Rail.

Schedule in Effect May 15, 1910.

Lv. Norfolk	8:15 a m	8:00 p m
Lv. Petersburg	10:50 a m	10:40 p m
Lv. Durham	7:00 a m	5:30 p m
Lv. Lynchburg	2:35 p m	2:30 a m
r. Cincinnati	7:30 a m	6:25 p m
r. Columbus	6:45 a m	7:05 p m
Ar. Chicago	5:00 p m	7:30 a m
Ar. St. Louis	6:33 p m	8:30 a m

Close connections made for Seattle, San Francisco and all Western points.

Pullman sleeping and parlor cars N. and W. Cafe dining cars. Equipment and service standard of excellence. Blue Ridge and Allegheny mountains crossed at most picturesque parts.

Time tables, descriptive literature and information free. Correspondence invited.

W. B. BEVILL,
Gen. Pass. Agent, Roanoke, Va.
C. H. BOSLEY,
Dist. Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.

Steamer Wilmington

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

In Effect From June 1st, 1910.

Leave Wilmington Daily Except Saturday and Sunday for Carolina Beach and Southport at 9 A. M. and for Carolina Beach at 2:30 P. M. Last Boat leaves Beach at 6 P. M.

SATURDAY.

Leave Wilmington at 9 A. M. and 2:30 P. M., for Carolina Beach and Southport.

SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington for Carolina Beach and Southport at 9:15 A. M. and 2:30 P. M., and for Carolina Beach at 7:30. Last Boat leaves Beach at 8:45 P. M.

FREIGHT.

Will be received for the 9 o'clock Boat Only. No dogs allowed at Carolina Beach. Ma 31-tf.

Never Out **Bijou** Never Over

Change of Program Daily

5 Cents

WHY NOT TRY ROPHAM'S ASTHMA REMEDY?

Gives prompt and positive relief in every case. Sold by druggists, price $1.00. Trial package by mail 10 cents.

WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Props.
CLEVELAND, O.
Sold by R. R. Bellamy.

SEABOARD

Air Line Railway

SCHEDULE

Apply at Union Depot Ticket Office or S. A. L. Railway Freight Office Telephones No. 1294 or No. 3.

Trains Leave Wilmington Effective May 15, 1910.

NO. 45—5:00 A. M.—For Hamlet and intermediate points to Charlotte, connects at Hamlet with No. 66 for Raleigh and points North.

NO. 39—3:45 P. M.—For Charlotte, connecting at Hamlet with through trains for Atlanta, Birmingham, Jacksonville, Norfolk, New York and trains in all directions. Arrive Hamlet 7:45 P. M.; leave Hamlet 8:05 P. M., arriving Charlotte 10:50 P. M.

Trains Arrive at Wilmington

NO. 40—12:20 P. M.—From Charlotte.

NO. 44—12:20 A. M.—From Charlotte and intermediate points.

No. 45 connects at Hamlet with No. 66 for all points North at Monroe with No. 53 for Atlanta.

No. 39 connects at Hamlet with No. 41 for Atlanta, Birmingham and Memphis. No. 84 for Washington and New York and No. 32 for Portsmouth, Norfolk and No. 43 for Columbia, Savannah and Jacksonville.

Parlor Car service will be maintained between Wilmington and Charlotte on No. 39 leaving Wilmington at 3:45 P. M., and No. 40 arriving at Wilmington at 12:20 P. M.

B. W. ARRINGTON,
Union Ticket Agent.
Phone No. 1294.
F. A. FETTER,
Commercial Agent, Orton Hotel,
Phone No. 178.
H. S. LEARD,
Div. Passenger Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.
C. B. BRYAN,
General Passenger Agent,
Portsmouth, Va.
ma 19 tf

Clyde Steamship Company

to

NEW YORK and GEORGETOWN, S. C.

NEW YORK TO WILMINGTON.
S. S. "Navahoe".....Friday, July 8th.
S. S. "Carib".....Friday, July 15th.
WILMINGTON TO NEW YORK.
S. S. "Navahoe".....Saturday, July 2nd.
S. S. "Carib".....Saturday, July 9th.
WILMINGTON TO GEORGETOWN.
S. S. "Carib".....Monday, July 4th.
S. S. "Navahoe".....Monday, July 11th.

Both steamers have good passenger accommodations.

Through bills of lading and lowest brough rates guaranteed to and from all ointe in North and South Carolina.

For Freight apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt.
Wilmington, N. C.
H. H. MAYNARD,
Freight Traffic Manager.
W. P. RAYMOND, V. P. & G. M.

Blue prints of all kinds are made by Southern Map Co., phone 813, So. Bldg.

HUGH MacRAE & CO.

BANKERS.

Miscellaneous Southern Securities

Cotton Mill Stocks

WILMINGTON, N. C.
New York City, 148 Broadway.

THE MORNING STAR

Published by the WILMINGTON STAR COMPANY (Inc.) Wilmington, N. C.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., under act of Congress, March 2nd 1874.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

The MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 per year, $3 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month, served by carrier in the city or by mail.

THE SUNDAY STAR, by mail, one year, $1; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES may be had on application and advertisers may feel assured that through the columns of this paper they may reach all Wilmington, Eastern Carolina and contiguous territory in South Carolina.

Obituary sketches, cards or thanks, communications espousing the cause of a private enterprise or a political candidate, and like matter, will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line, or if paid cash in advance, a half rate will be allowed. Announcements of fairs, festivals, balls, hops, picnics, society meetings, political meetings, etc., will be charged under same conditions except so much thereof as may be of news value to readers of the paper.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of contracts are charged transient rates for time actually published. Payment for transient advertisements must be cash in advance. Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space at same rates or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge. Advertisements to occupy special place will be charged for according to position desired.

TELEPHONES: Business Office No. 51; Editorial and Local rooms No. 61. Call either if the other doesn't answer.

COMMUNICATIONS, unless they contain important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and if acceptable in every other way, they will be invariably rejected unless the real name of the author accompanies the same, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

Sunday, July 10th, 1910.

Stock in the moving picture films of the Reno spectacle seems to have no prospectus that will make investors bite like fish after a rain.

The familiar name by which James J. Jeffries has heretofore been known is "Jeff". We fancy that he would now as readily answer to the name of Dennis.

The policemen of Columbia are to be provided with motorcycles. This should enable the cops to "run in" more crooks and "run down" more law-breakers.

Let the colored people fix their aspirations on a higher ideal than the brute force which is master of the prize fight arena. Moral and intellectual uplift of the race should not be halted at the fistic ring. We would like to see the white man abandon a sport that cannot boast of a single intellectual champion.

Says the Baltimore Evening Sun: "The general approval of the movement to prohibit the exhibition of the fight pictures argues against the suggestion of human depravity engendered by the fight itself." Happily, very true. The unanimity of the protest indicates a healthy National moral sentiment. Good!

Probably the New York Republican Legislature in turning down Col. Roosevelt as an accomplice of Gov. Hughes in attempting to control the law makers, thought it knew as much as the man who put Great Britain wise on the best plan to handle Egypt. The legislators must have been eating lion meat, to have been so bold as to collide with two great moral forces.

There is a highly credible rumor that the Central American and South American nations are agitating an alliance against the United States in the matter of assuming to play wet-nurse to the Latin Republics. The manner in which Republican administrations at Washington carry out the policies of this government towards the spalpeens is quite likely to make a worm turn.

Col. Roosevelt came back with his record of having slain his lions, his tigers and the awfullest beasts of the African jungles, but his first break at the New York Legislature showed that the entrenched Republican machine refused to stampede at the sound of the footsteps of the mightiest of the mighty hunters. Oh, you kid, which, the fable says, stood on the housetop and railed out in derision at a passing wolf which the kid knew was not then in a position to make it afraid!

In today's Star is published a speech by the Hon. F. M. Simmons during the recent session of Congress, covering the important matter of the high cost of living. The speech of the distinguished North Carolina statesman was in reply to an elaborate speech by Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, who attempted to shift the blame for high prices from the tariff and the trust to the enlarged gold production of the world. The North Carolina Senator logically explodes the specious and fallacious plea of the Massachusetts Senator in exoneration of the robber tariff of the Republican party. In a speech, characterized by keen analysis and striking controversial ability, the North Carolina Senator plays thunder with the Lodge contentions. The Tar Heel statesman clearly proves that the Aldrich tariff is an outrage and a burden on the people and his speech very clearly convicts the Republicans of controverting their own argument in bolstering up a burdensome protective tariff. Every body should read Senator Simmons' speech and get his eyes open.

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS.

We are supposed to be living in an age of civilization, but notwithstanding the age of the world and eighteen centuries of a new civilization, the greater portion of the world is yet in a barbarous state. Even in so-called civilized countries there is a constant struggle between the civilizing influences and those which degrade humanity instead of uplifting it. Even in our own country we find at work influences that undermine society and if left alone would destroy civilization and tear down popular and autocratic governments, substituting for them depravity, ruin and anarchy.

Incidentally it might be remarked that it is extremely gratifying to note the spontaneousness and unanimity with which the press of the United States has thundered against prize fighting and denounced that barbaric sport in the face of a very considerable element that defends it, tolerates it or endures it. We notice, however, that many papers have announced that they do not so much oppose prize fighting per se but they do condemn prize fighting between a white man and a negro. Some very able papers, which ought to know better but do not, offer as their sole objection to the Reno exhibition of brutality that it is calculated to disturb the relations of the races and bring on riot and bloodshed. The Star has not based its condemnation of the Jeffries-Johnson prize fight so much upon that ground as it does upon the higher ground that slugging matches with their consequent brutality is a relic of barbarism, a perpetuation of savagery, a pernicious source of depravity, a counteracting force against civilization and one of the militant and disreputable foes of humanity.

We do not think that it is at all necessary to produce one single argument that the Reno fight, whether it were between a negro or a white man, or had it been between two white men or between two negroes, to prove that it was a disgusting and degrading spectacle. We don't see how any editor can have a good word to say for a so-called sport in which we see men mauling eachothers' faces into pulp, endeavoring with right swings and upper cuts to break each others' jaws, pounding eachother on the neck to give a blow that will knock a man into insensibility, sending in sledge hammer licks calculated to fracture a man's slats, "reaching" for a man's stomach in order to put him out of business, giving "jabs" that will cut the other fellow into "ribbons," and indulging in all the tactics of the savage to knock the blood out of a man's nose or loosen his teeth or smash his jaw, and finally to send him to the ropes in such a helpless, pitiable condition that so-called "friends," standing by and looking on and enjoying it as "sport," have to rush up and beg the triumphant brute not to "hit him any more," and then drag their "friend" to his corner to be spunged down and nursed and doctored, either to put him on his feet or to keep him from dying on the spot on account of either exhaustion, pain, heart weakness and shattered vital forces.

This is called "sport"! It is the acme of the most dastardly and infamous brutality. It is shameful and disgusting. It is demoralizing and intolerable, and no man should fancy that he can be a devotee of such sport and entertain any sense of the higher refinement and humaneness that all should cultivate and not discourage. We do not see how any reputable newspaper can be the apologist for the so-called sport that attracts a howling mob of 20,000 "blood-frenzied sports," who cheer and gloat when one brute knocks the stuffing out of another brute. Color has nothing to do with the brutality involved, for it is a gluttonous barbarity whether the beastly sluggers are the one white and the other colored, or whether both belong to the white race that is supposed to be more ennobled than to descend to the brutality of the savage.

The "sport" which attracts its brutal lovers to the arena, further demoralizing any instincts of humanity that they may have, and which gathers from the four corners of the earth the thieves, the gamblers, the pickpockets and the inhumane sporting gentry, does not call for anything but denunciation at the hands of a newspaper which desires to promote civilization and uplift humanity, instead of approving sports which tend to debauchment and degredation. The Comanche Indian may ask for tardy recognition of scalping as "sport."

Apparently we have drifted for from our subject about "Persecution of the Jews," but we have digressed in order to intimate that we have in our own beautiful America the evil forces which tend to destroy the civilization that is having a hard struggle in the Old World. Let us see whether we have so much civilization as we fancy. For example, take so-called civilized Russia where all kinds of indignities, inhumanity, rapine and murder are practiced upon the Jews. While we are discussing the brutalities that tend to undermine civilization in the United States let us contemplate undermined civilization in Russia where tens of thousands of Jews have been put to the sword and are yet being mercilessly slaughtered by savages more cruel than any American Indian that ever tomahawked or scalped his victim.

It is a recent story that comes from Vienna that 20,000 men, women and children have been torn from their homes in a Russian province, driven like cattle into exile, or beaten and murdered with the extreme of heartlessness. We are told that the horrible condition at Kiev is steadily growing worse and that the barbarous Russians, inspired by devilish hate and in defiance of law and the instincts of humanity, continue to butcher their Jewish victims—an exhibition of race hatred that reaches a depth beyond the conception of the devil himself. Appeals are going out to the civilized world from the victims of Russian atrocity, and compared with it our brutal prize-fights are small affairs, yet if we permit in the United States the influences which degrade society, debauch humanity and undermine civilization, how long may we expect to stave off the day of crime and deluge of blood that is causing the world to stand aghast at the horrible spectacle in Russia!

While it is timely for us to conserve the portion of civilization which we have and to battle against the devilish influences that degrade and destroy, it is time for the civilized governments of the world to take united action in the protection of the Jews who are being overwhelmed and exterminated by the most shocking brutality and atrocity ever heard of since the creation of God's world.

AMATEUR BANKERS.

Considerable interest has been manifested throughout the United States in the Taft Postal Savings Bank scheme recently adopted by Congress. It promises to do great things and a great many people have been rather committed to the plan without knowing exactly what it is or stopping to consider the results one way or another. The fact is, the government went into the banking business without educating the people up to its purposes and uses, so that education in that respect now has to be acquired from a practical test of Uncle Sam's caapcity and efficiency for doing a savings bank business. As a matter of fact, the banking business is one that the masses little understand and they are not supposed to be in a position to demand anything of the kind on the part of the government in their behalf.

Since the postal savings bank bill has become an act of Congress the interest in it becomes more directly from the bankers of the country than from the people. This is manifested in the fact that a Washington dispatch in the Star yesterday, banks generally throughout the country are making applications to the Treasury Department to obtain copies of the supposed regulations governing postal savings bank deposits. In response to the inquiries of the bankers, National and private, Acting Secretary Hilles is advising them that so far no course of action has been formulated or instructions issued, and, therefore, that it is impossible at this time to give any definite information on the subject.

The whole truth is, the government officials are up against it. They have a bill authorizing postal banks but no definite plan has been devised for their establishment and operation. Amateurs in the banking business are not supposed to know about forming any plans to do that kind of business; and no doubt experienced bankers will have to be called to the government's aid before Uncle Sam can undertake the business.

The plans and system of any such business or any other business in which the Government is concerned ought to be the first thing to be definitely arranged and the bill providing for the measure should later be adopted to carry it out. To adopt some kind of system in an indefinite way and then arrange the details is putting the cart before the horse. Those "regulations and instructions" that are supposed to be formulated by the Treasury Department may not comport with what the government's banking business was originally designed to be or should be. The Treasury Department has a bill to guide it in a way bu the principle part of what practically is legislation will be done by the government officials who will formulate the plans and the schemes from a banking and political point of view.

We rather have our doubts that Uncle Sam is going into the banking business in a very serious manner. The postal bank act passed by Congress was not in response to any public demand, but is the outcome of a political counter-play on the part of the Republican party to off-set the plank in the Democratic platform proposing government guarantee of bank deposits, one of the "paramount" discoveries of the Hon. William J. Bryan. The government guarantee of bank deposits wasn't any more a public demand than the Republican platform dope as to postal savings banks.

As a side remark, it might be observed that campaign measures like government guarantee of bank deposits and postal savings banks, sprung by the political parties to catch votes, are generally untimely. In any brief campaign, with the masses totally ignorant of their plans and schemes, it is a matter of impossibility to educate the people up to the point where they could vote intelligently on any such propositions. The Democratic proposition for the government (which is nothing but the people) to guarantee bank deposits was an unfortunate issue with which the Democratic party was up against it from the beginning to the finish of the Presidential campaign two years ago. On that line the party had to begin a hopeless campaign of education with practically every banker in the United States, Democrat and Republican, constituting a united and powerful opposition to start with. However, as a political proposition the Republican party had government guarantee skinned to death with its postal bank scheme.

How much the government guarantee of bank deposits had to do with the defeat of the Democratic party we don't know, but we do know that the Republican party was returned to power with the campaign promise to furnish the country with tens of thousands of government banks in every nook and corner of the country to be run by a lot of politically selected postmasters and Federal job holders who know no more of the banking business, as a general proposition, than Adam's house cat.

The Republican party has carried out its platform pledge to give the country a postal savings bank system—that is they have given the country a Congressional act to the effect—and having done that, the Republicans will go around prating to the country what a great thing it has done. However, it is quite probable that it will be a long time before that party gives the country a practical and systematic postal savings bank system. They have carried out the political part of the game, however, and no doubt it will largely fool the people who don't know anything about it anyhow.

If it had not been for the Democratic paternalistic proposition of government guarantee it would have been a long time before we had heard of the Republican socialistic banking business by the government. Let us hope that in the next Presidential campaign the Democratic party will tend to the country its fundamental principles as campaign issues and not lug in so-called "paramount" side-issues upon which all the Jeffersonian speilers from the Atlantic to the Pacific could not educate the people in the few months devoted to a serious campaign against an adroit opposition party with more brains and money than it has scruples or conscience.

If Col. Roosevelt does not soon come out from his corner and make another right swing at the New York General Assembly, people will believe that he has decided to take the count of ten.

In anticipation of a Democratic victory this Fall, the Hon. Champ Clark, of Missouri, announces that he will be a candidate for Speaker of the House. No doubt he will have several antagonists.

The beach policemen at Atlantic City arrested a man because his bathing suit was too tight. Maybe the man was so tight he thought he had to have a tight fit. Sometimes conditions have a happy meeting.

Col. Henry Watterson urges married men to tell their wives all their secrets. No North Carolinian would be caught keeping his wife wake all night listening to narrations that too often might be incredible.

A contemporary announces that since April 1st, 45,000,000 eggs have been placed in cold storage at Newark, N. J. This means that the cold storage people will set consumers wild with high prices this Winter.

The Republicans are now boasting of a surplus in the Treasury. Their next boast will concern the specious argument they can put up to fool the people into the belief that the surplus was acquired without burdening the taxpayers with tariff taxes.

CURRENT COMMENT.

For a display of "dirty linen" during the past month, Robeson and wake would take the cake.—Roland (N. C.) Sun.

First we had a billion dollar Congress and thought we were going some, but now that we have determined to economize in Government expenditures we have a billion-dollar session. It costs a lot of money to be economical.—Washington Herald.

Democratic Congressmen have refused to join the insurgent Republicans in unseating Speaker Cannon The Democrats prefer to preserve Uncle Joe for use as a campaign ogre into which they can hurl their javelins in full view of the audience.—Dallas News.

The prosperity of a town is not guarded by the wealth of its inhabitants, but by the uniformity with which they pull together when any important undertaking is to be accomplished. A man with a thousand dollars at his command and a love for for town in his heart can do more for the building up and improving of it than the millionaire who locks up his capital and snaps his fingers at home progress.—Gaffney Ledger.

There is a strong element of pathos in the fruitless search for the body of the first vicitm of the Civil war in the riots here when the battle in the streets took place between the mob and the Sixth Massachusetts. The old blind veteran who had devoted almost a lifetime to the sad duty of finding the body of his comrade will have to give up the search he has prosecuted with such fidelity and patience. But the labor he has given to his cause has not been wasted, for it has given an example of rare loyalty that can not help but have its effect.—Baltimore American.

Referring to the so-called "dull season," the Commercial Unions says "Just why the Summer months of each year should be set aside for a three months' period of inactivity has never been explained. There is some excuse for the manufacturer of fur garments, ice skates, and patent ear muffs, but the rank and file of advertisers deal in necessities which are used quite as much in July as in January." As a matter of fact, the "dull season" of either the manufacturer or the merchant is largely self-created. If he shuts off the power in Summer he need not be surprised that the momentum of the wheels slackens. The help of the advertising columns of the daily newspapers is doubly indispensable when business is traveling on an upgrade.—Philadelphia Record.

The American Museum of Safety is working out the basic principle for preventing the enormous waste of human life and limb in our industries with its attendant train of sickness, misery, and poverty. This institution is not an experiment; Germany has clearly demonstrated its value, and by means of her two museums of safety, sanatoria, and other forms of practical sanitation, she is conserving annually $250,000,000 in the wage earning efficiency of her workmen. She has been the inspiration for museums of safety in Amsterdam, Vienna, Stockholm, Budapest, Milan, Zurich, Paris, Moscow and Copenhagen. These countries claim that every life saved is a national asset. The American start has been made, and is the only movement of its kind on the continent of North and South America.—Metropolitan Magazine.

A dispatch from St. Joseph, Missouri, assumes to explain where the Western farmers' money goes. The information is based on reports from 600 bankers in Missouri, Kansas Iowa, and Nebraska. According to 251 banks, $18,000,000 had gone out of their communities for the purchase of lands in other States. Three hundred and thirty-four other banks reported heavy expenditures for the same purpose, without stating the amount. According to 427 banks $15,000,000 has been spent for automobiles. We wonder what part of those millions for lands was invested in the South? It was a very small part, yet the South has the land, and it offers the Westerner or the Easterner who wishes to make a living out of the ground the greatest opportunity. They are going to other States and other counties because they do not know the South.—Columbia State.

To the North Carolina mountains. The Atlantic Coast Line offers superior double daily Pullman service. Phone 160 for information. **

The cost of a Business Local is a small fee to pay for securing a good tenant.

STATEMENT CONDITION THE

THE MURCHISON NATIONAL BANK

of Wilmington, N. C.

at the close of Business, June 30th, 1910.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$3,842,259 74
U. S. Bonds (at par)	551,000 00
Bank Building	25,000 00
Bonds and other securities	70,575 00
Cash and Due by Banks	860,304 68
	$5,350,139 42

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 550,000 00
Surplus and net profits	401,000 00
Circulation	550,000 00
U. S. Bond Account	100,000 00
Due Banks	550,000 00
Deposits	3,196,139 42
	$5,350,139 42

DEPOSITS.

June 30th, 1908	$2,309,458 84
June 30th, 1909	2,660,457 21
June 30th, 1910	3,196,139 42

H. C. McQUEEN, President.
J. V. GRAINGER, Vice President.
J. W. YATES, Vice President.
C. S. GRAINGER, Cashier.

jul 3tf

Out of town customers that visit Wilmington will find no better place to buy goods from. Free street car fare on purchase of $2.00 or over.

J. H. Rehder & Co.
THE POPULAR DEPARTMENT STORE
THE FIRM THAT PAYS YOUR CAR FARE.

New Idea Patterns, 10c

$3.50 Black Suede and Bronze Vici Pumps, in the newest styles, to close out while they last for $1.50

Crawford Shoes, best made, with that custom look, the shoe for wear ..... $3.50 and $4.00

Big Wrightsville Sailors, in all the newest colors, worth $1.50 to $2, special this week, each 50c

Just received new style pat. leather Belts for ladies, reds and blacks ..... 25c and 50c

Ladies' $2.50 White Lawn Embroidered Fronts, pretty patterns, this week $1.48

$3.00 Patent Mosquito Canopies, for wood and iron beds, special this week $2.25

Best 25c quality Flaxon, in white and colors 17 1-2c

10 yards white Homespun for 39c

10c figured Lawn for ..... 7 1-2c yd

15c white Batiste for ..... 11c yd

25c and 50c bunches Flowers for 10c

The place to buy your Bathing Suits and Bathing Caps and Shoes. Nice line of Rompers and Kahki Pants for boys.

For Hot Weather and Foot Comfort Means Something

A pair of our light, well fitted Oxfords will save you many a tiresome day.

See us for foot comfort.

PETERSON & RULFS
Next to Murchison Bank.

1867--ESTABLISHED--1867

During this time it has been and ever will be our policy to give an honest dollar's worth of goods for 100 cents, thereby having the confidence of the trading public.

Seaside Requirements—Ladies Bathing Suits and Caps, Children's Bathing Suits,

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Department—Tailored Suits, Wash Suits, Separate Skirts, Muslin Underwear, Dressing Sacques and Kimonas, Tailored and Lingerie Shirt Waists.

ALL TAILORED AND WASH SUITS AT COST.

Straw Suit Cases, Telescopes and Bags.

Crex Rugs in all sizes. Matting Rugs.

Agents for Black Cat Hosiery, American Lady Corsets and Butterick Patterns.

Out-of-town orders will receive prompt attention.

A. D. Brown

LATEST AND BEST SELLING BOOKS

The Butterfly Man, by Geo. Barr McCutcheon.
The Green Mouse, by Robert W. Chambers.
The Running Fight, by William H. Osborne.
The Fortune Hunter, by Louis J. Vance.
Tower of Ivory, by Gertrude Atherton.
The Rosary, by Florence L. Barclay.
Lady Merton, Colonist, by Mrs. Humphrey Ward.
Poppy, by Cynthia Stockley.
Love the Judge, by Wymond Carey.
Cavanaugh, Forest Ranger, by Hamline Garland.

ROBERT C. DeROSSET
Bookseller & Stationer.

PEACE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG WOMEN

AN ideal Christian Home School. Preparatory and Collegiate courses. Art, Expression, Physical Culture, Pedagogy, Business, etc. Conservatory of Music. High standard maintained by large staff of experienced, college-trained instructors. Takes only 100 boarders and teaches the individual. Unsurpassed health record. Brick buildings. Steam heat. Excellent table. Large gymnasium. Park-like campus. Concerts, lectures, tennis, basketball. Write for our catalog before selecting the college for your daughter.

HENRY JEROME STOCKARD, A. M., Pres., Raleigh, N. C.

DARING DAY-LIGHT THIEF

Discovered in Home of Mr. George Benson, Negro Ran Over Mrs. Benson in Making Hasty Departure—Not Injured.

Discovered between 11 and 12 o'clock yesterday morning in a closet at the home of Mr. George Benson, No. 210 South Fifth street, where he had evidently gone for the purpose of robbery and was awaiting the opportunity to carry out his plans, a burly ginger-cake negro ran over Mrs. Benson in his efforts to escape, but fortunately she was not injured. However, the experience was harrowing and naturally was a great shock to her nervous system. The negro made good his escape.

Mrs. Benson had been in the kitchen for some little time attending to her household duties and shortly after 11 o'clock went upstairs. When she opened a closet to take out some garments she was horrified to see the negro standing just inside the door. No sooner had Mrs. Benson opened the door than the negro made a dash for the open, running squarely over Mrs. Benson in his haste to get away. Mrs. Benson immediately gave the alarm and the police were notified. An officer was sent to the home and was given a fairly good description of the negro by Mrs. Benson. The police made a search for the negro during the afternoon and evening, but he had not been captured up to last mid-night. Nothing has been missed from the residence and it is not believed that the intruder secured anything of value. He evidently entered the residence while Mrs. Benson was down stairs in the kitchen and when he heard her coming up the stairway rushed in hiding, thinking perhaps that by secreting himself in the closet he would later be able to carry out his purpose of robbery and escape undetected.

There have been a large number of robberies by sneak thieves during the past few days and so far no arrests have been made. At least a half a dozen robberies have been reported at the hall in the last three days. It is quite probable that the negro who entered the home of Mrs. Benson is responsible for many of the robberies that have been committed.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Announcements by Wilmington Pastors for Pulpits Today.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, church edifice Market and 17th streets. Services at 11 A. M. No night service. Subject of lesson sermon: "Sacrament." All are welcome.

Trinity Methodist Church—Rev. E. R. Welch, pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 3:30 P. M.

St. James' Church, Rev. W. H. Milton, D. D., rector. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 A. M., evening prayer at 6 P. M. Everybody cordially invited.

Services at Wrightsville Beach Chapel. Until further notice there will be service and sermon in the Wrightsville Beach Chapel every Sunday night at 8 o'clock. The service tonight will be in charge of Rev. W. E. Cox, rector of St. John's Episcopal church. All are cordially invited

St. John's church, Third and Red Cross streets, Rev. W. E. Cox, rector. Holy Communion 7:30 A. M. Service and sermon at 11 A. M. Evening prayer at 5:30 P. M. All are cordially invited.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church, corner of Sixth and Market streets, Rev. W. A. Snyder, pastor. Seventh Sunday after Trinity. German service, at 11 A. M. English Vesper service at 8 P. M. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

Fourth and Church Streets Advent Christian Church, Rev. C. H. Sweet, pastor—Preaching at 11 A. M., subject, "True Worship." Sunday School at 3 P. M. Preaching at 8 P. M., theme: "Why Does He Not Come?" The Earnest Workers Meet Wednesday at 3:30 P. M. Mid-week prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M. All welcome.

Southside Baptist church, preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 3:30 P. M. Prayer meting Wednesday at 8 B. Y. P. U. Friday 8 P. M.

Grace Methodist—Services at 11 A. M., conducted by Rev. J. C. Wooten. Sunday School at 4:30 P. M. Mid-week prayer meeting wednesday at 8 P. M.

CONCERT AT SEASHORE HOTEL.

Fine Programme Will be Rendered on Pier This Morning.

Kneisel's Orchestra of 16 pieces will give a concert in the pier pavilion at the Seashore Hotel, Wrightsville Beach, this morning at 11 o'clock, and like all previous Sunday morning concerts will very likely be attended by as many people as can crowd themselves in the pavilion and on the pier for some distance. The following is the programme:

PART I.

March from—"The Jolly Bachelors"..R. Hubbel
Valse—"Summer Evening" Waldteufel
Overture—"Poet and Peasant"..Suppe
Characteristic—"Funeral March of a Marionette"..Ch. Gonoud

PART II.

Echoes from the Opera...Arr. Recker
Request Number
Operetta—"Matinee Idol...SalvioHein
Indian Intermezzo—"O-ga-lal-la"
Ted Snyder

Negro Tried for Old Offense.

Walter Williams, colored, was given preliminary hearing before Justice Bornemann yesterday morning on the charge of disturbing a public meeting at Castle Haynes December 27th, and probable cause being found the defendant was bound over to Monday's session of the Recorder's court. A warrant was issued for Williams upon the affidavit of Anderson Harrell, colored, a short time after the alleged offense, but the negro could not be located until a few days ago. Williams was committed to jail to await hearing in the Recorder's court, being unable to give a $50 bond.

THIN FOLKS MADE FAT.

Good, healthy flesh can only be gained by the use of the proper food, together with natural action of the organs of assimilation. Nine people out of ten in order to weigh as much as they ought and be perfectly healthy, should use Samose, the great flesh-forming food and health restorer.

Samose does not contain a particle of starch or pepsin, nor is it any nauseating preparation, such as is usually recommended to make people fat, and which does not build up good healthy tisues. Samose has valuable flesh-forming properties, tones up and strengthens the whole system, helps the food that is eaten to be assimilated in a natural manner, and absolutely restores health to all the organs.

If you are not perfectly satisfied with the results from Samose, J. Hicks Bunting will return your money without any quibbling.

AMERICAN BANK'S NEW HOME

Purchased Handsome Building From Geo. O. Gaylord on North Front Street Yesterday—The Consideration Was $27,000.

One of the most important real estate deals of recent date was consummated yesterday morning when the directors of the American National Bank purchased one of the handsome buildings of Mr. Geo. O. Gaylord, on North Front street, at present used as the clothing department of the Gaylord stores and after being thoroughly remodelled and elaborately furnished will become the new home of this bank on October 1st.

The deal is especially important on account of the excellent location of the building and the fact that the American Bank, when the proposed plans for extensive improvements are carried out, will have a handsome and convenient bank building, which will be a credit to the city.

The deal has been under consideration for some time and the purchase price was $27,000. The two upper floors of the building have been leased to Mr. Gaylord for a period of ten years and will be used in connection with his present establishment.

Plans have been devised that will make the new home of the American National a stately appearance, with large colonial style columns and other well matched furnishings for the front; it will appear a complete model of a large city bank. The building and improvements will aggregate an expenditure of over $33,000.

The building is directly adjoining the building owned by Mr. I. Shier and has a frontage of 37 feet with a depth of 120 feet.

This is one of the progressive and commendable steps of this popular and enterprising bank, the deposits and assets of which have doubled within the past 12 months, and which has now a capital and surplus exceeding $175,000, although it is one of the youngest banking institutions in the city.

Mr. Gaylord will vacate the first floor within the next few weeks and shortly afterwards the overhauling work will begin.

CONCERTS AT LUMINA.

Excellent Programmes Arranged for This Afternoon and Evening.

The usual Sunday concerts will be given at Lumina, Wrightsville Beach, this afternoon and evening by the excellent Lumina Orchestra. The Sunday concerts at Lumina are growing in popularity with each succeeding season and this year the orchestra is the equal of any playing at Southern resorts. The orchestra will give the usual Sunday morning concert at Seashore Hotel this morning. The following are the programmes for the concerts at Lumina:

Afternoon—4:00 O'clock.

Medley Two-Step, "Any Little Girl,"—Fred Fischer.
Operetta, "The Golden Girl"—Jos. E. Howard.
French Waltzes, "Chanticler"—Al. Johns.
Overture, "Jolly Robbers"—Franz Von Suppe.

Part II.

Wooden Shoe Dance, "The Dutch Kiddies"—Trinkaus.
Selection from "Martha"—Flowtow.
"Boogie Boo" from "The Newly Wed"—Nat D. Ayer.
"Temptation" Rag—Henry Lodge.

Night—8:30 O'clock.

Military March, "West Point Cadet"—Engelmann.
Musical Comedy, "Mary's Lamb"—Richard Carle.
((a) "Fair Flowers of Japan"—from N. Y. Hippodrome. (b) "Meet Me Where the Lanterns Glow"—Klein.
Overture, "Rienzi"—Richard Wagner.

Part II.

Concert Valse, "Blue Danube"—Strauss.
Prelude and Siciliana, "Cavaleria Rusticana"—Mascogni.
A Dream of the Mountains "Sleepy Hollow,"—Thos. S. Allen.
Finale, "The Enterpriser,"—J. B. Lampe.

JUNIOR ORDER EXCURSION.

Jeff Davis Council to Give Outing at Carolina Beach Tuesday.

Jeff Davis Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., will run its annual excursion to Carolina Beach Tuesday, July 12th. This is expected to be the best excursion of the season. There will be music, dancing, refreshments and "good order," and there is no reason why the mothers can't take their children on an excursion of this kind. There will be three boats leaving at 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:45 P. M. So all the girls can go and their "beaux" can go down at 2:30 or 7:45 P. M. Tickets may be had from any member of the committee: O. E. Merritt, E. C. Woodbury and B. Frank Brittain, Jr.

A Frightful Wreck

of train, automobile or buggy may cause cuts, bruises, abrasions, sprains or wounds that demand Bucklen's Arnica Salve—earth's greatest healer. Quick relief and prompt cure results. For burns, boils, sores of all kinds, eczema, chapped hands and lips, sore eyes or corns, its supreme. Surest pile cure, 25c at Robert R. Bellamy's.

Those Pies of Boyhood.

The Atlantic Coast Line announces that, beginning July 10th, and continuing until September 4th, the following excursion rates to Wilmington will apply on Sundays from points named for train No. 41, arriving Wilmington 9:45 A. M., and train No. 42, leaving Wilmington at 7:00 P. M. same day; these regular schedules being admirably adopted to accommodate the travel.

Rocky Mount, $2.50; Sharpsburg, $2.40; Elm City, $2.25; Wilson, $2.00; Black Creek, $2.00; Fremont, $1.90; Pikeville, $1.75; Goldsboro, $1.50; Dudley, $1.50; Mount Olive, $1.40; Calypso, $1.30; Faison, $1.30; Bowden, $1.25; Warsaw, $1.10; Magnolia, $1.00; Rose Hill, 85c; Teachey, 75c; Wallace, 70c; Willard, 65c; Watha, 60c; Burgaw, 45c; Rocky Point, 30c; and Castle Haynes, 25c.

Tickets will be sold to children between the ages of five and twelve years at one-half of above rates.

NORTH CAROLINA OSTEOPATHS

Mid-Summer Meeting at Seashore Hotel, Wrightsville Beach, Yesterday —Welcomed by Mayor Walter MacRae.

With a representative, though small, attendance, the regular mid-Summer meeting of the North Carolina Osteopathic Society was held at Seashore Hotel, Wrightsville Beach, yesterday and last night. Members of the profession were present from a number of North Carolina towns and there were some in attendance from other States. What was lacking in attendance was made up in interest, and the meeting proved to be one of the most pleasant and profitable ever held.

The society was called to order in the assembly hall of the hotel at 11 o'clock yesterday morning by Dr. M. J. Carson, of Rocky Mount, president, after which prayer was offered by Rev. Wm. E. Cox, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church. Mayor Walter G MacRae, of Wilmington, was then introduced and he welcomed the visitors in his usual happy manner, Mayor MacRae spoke as follows:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen:—It is my pleasant duty to tell you, in a few words, that from and out of natural love and affection, Wilmington, and Wrightsville are glad to have you here. About some of the professions and callings, people may have doubts and prejudices; certain men, have even been known to abuse ministers of the Gospel; railing accusations have been brought against lawyers—scribes and Pharisees; but you stand in a class apart. Everybody loves his physician—the faithful sentinel at the bed side—the man who has the right of way in every home, at all hours—the family's best friend. Esteem for one's doctor—beginning often in childhood—lasts for life. It is truly astonishing, and to the everlasting glory of the medical profession, with the immense influence of its individuals, and the implicit faith and confidence accorded them, that one public trust is so rarely abused. And so, it seems like 'wasteful and ridiculous excess to do more now than bid you welcome. Behold! the land is before you—enter and possess it. The Atlantic is behind you—enter a foot too far and it will possess you."

The response was made by Dr. H. F. Ray, a prominent osteopath, of Charlotte, who thanked the Mayor in a most earnest and eloquent short address for his words of welcome. Dr. Ray said that he was certain that the visitors would find their stay at Wrightsville Beach to be delightful and profitable.

President Carson addressed the society and in course of his remarks welcomed to the meeting the visiting osteopaths, especially Dr. Mary L. Sims, of Columbia, S. C. He then introduced Dr. Geo. M. Laughlin, of Kerksville, Mo., the guest of honor, so to speak. Dr. Laughlin made an address that was full of interest to the members of the society and also gave a clinical demonstration. This was followed by an open discussion on "Chronic Diseases," led by Dr. A. H. Zealy, of Goldsboro, secretary and treasurer of the society, an open discussion on "Acute Diseases," led by Dr. A. R. Tucker, of Durham. The morning session adjourned at 1:30 o'clock.

The afternoon session lasted from 3 to 4:30 o'clock, the following being the programme: "Technique, Paper and Demonstration," Dr. H. W. Glascock, Raleigh; "Clinics—Orthopedic and Nervous," Dr. Laughlin, of Missouri.

The concluding session was held last night, beginning at 8 o'clock, the feature being a discussion of "Diseases of Women," led by Dr. Mary Lylea Sims, of Columbia, S. C. This was followed by a brief business session at which routine matters were considered, after which the convention adjourned sine die.

The officers of the society are: President, Dr. M. J. Carson, Rocky Mount; vice president, Dr. J. W. Blackmer, Wilmington; secretary and treasurer, Dr. A. H. Zealy, Goldsboro. In addition to the officers the following are among the other osteopaths in attendance: Dr. Geo. M. Laughlin, Kerksville, Mo.; Dr. H. F. Ray, Charlotte; Dr. Mary Lylea Sims, Columbia, S. C.; Dr. H. W. Glascock, Raleigh, Dr. A. R. Tucker, Durham; Dr. Lula A. Rickwell, Asheville; Dr. F. Fitts, Kinston.

THE FIGHT PICTURES.

Well Known Colored Man Places Stamp of His Disapproval.

Editor Morning Star, City.

Dear Sir:—While on the railroad this morning I was handed a copy of the Star of this date which protested against the reproduction of the Jeffries-Johnson moving pictures in this city and that our honored Mayor will use all the power of his high office to prevent the same. I thank you, for such cannot but corrupt the morals of the youth, kindle the fires of race prejudice and hate and bring injury or death to the innocent and helpless. I hope that decency, public sentiment and law will not permit this lingering relic of a barbarous civilization to be reproduced in this community to satisfy the depraved and vicious taste of those "lewd fellows of the baser sort", who delight to feast on garbage, if such there be. Hoping this degrading spectacle will find no friends here, I am,

Most respectfully yours,
THOS. H. KNIGHT.

Foley's Kidney Remedy will cure any case of kidney and bladder trouble not beyond the reach of medicine. No medicine can do more. Robt. R. Bellamy.

A. D. Brown will this week sell shirtwaists at cost. A. D. Brown. **

BETTER THAN SPANKING

Spanking does not cure children of bedwetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W, Notre Dame, Ind., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money, but write her today if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

LEASES WOOLVIN BUILDING

Tidewater Power Company to Occupy Handsome Structure on Princess Street After October 1st. Splendid Location.

After October 1st of this year the general offices of the Tidewater Power Company will be located in the handsome new Woolvin building on Princess, between Second and Third streets, a ten-year lease for the first floor of the structure having been signed yesterday morning. Ever since the announcement some weeks ago that the building now occupied by the general offices of the Tidewater Power Company had been purchased by Mr. J. M. Solky, speculation has been rife as to where the Tidewater Company would go after its lease expires October 1st.

It was known that the officers of the company had received a number of splendid propositions, having been offered long term leases on several different buildings in the down-town district at a comparatively low rental. It was also known that the company was negotiating with Mr. James F. Woolvin for the first floor of his fine new building and that while the annual rental was considerably more than for some other buildings offered, the officers looked with favor upon the proposition of Mr. Woolvin. However, the deal was not finally closed until yesterday morning, when the announcement was made that the company would move into its new quarters October 1st.

There are four store rooms on the ground floor and the three on the west side, or nearest toward Second street, will be occupied by the company for its offices while the fourth, the one adjoining the undertaking establishment of Mr. Woolvin, will be rented by the Tidewater Power Company for a handsome drug store. It is probable that the room for the drug store has already been rented, but announcement as to this was not made. Between the offices of the Tidewater company and the drug store will be a glass partition and a large door will open from the offices into the drug store. In view of the fact that the Tidewater Power Company will occupy the three main store rooms of the building there is no better location in the city for a drug store and the druggist will no doubt do a rushing business. The interior of the building will be re-arranged to suit the needs of the company and the contract for drawing the plans was let yesterday morning to Mr. H. E. Bonitz, the well known architect.

The Tidewater Power Company could not have secured a more convenient or more desirable building and Mr. Woolvin could not have done better than lease the first floor to the company. The fact that the Tidewater Power Company will occupy the new Woolvin building means the rapid development of that part of Princess street and there is no doubt but that in a few brief years at most the unsightly buildings directly opposite will give way to handsome structures in keeping with that erected by Mr. Woolvin. Business will be attracted to that part of the city that has gone elsewhere and thousands of people will frequent that section that never used Princess street before, for it is estimated that between 60,000 and 70,000 people visit the offices of the Tidewater Company every month, or nearly a million a year. The building is located on one of the principal thoroughfares of the city and a street, too, that is destined to be of far more importance in a business way in the future than it has been in the past, and nothing will do more to speed the day than the removal of the Tidewater offices to that immediate vicinity.

The store rooms are large, well ventilated and have plenty of light, making an ideal place for offices such as the business of the Tidewater Power Company requires.

It is understood that the other two floors of the building have not yet been leased, but Mr. Woolvin has a number of propositions, which he is considering. A number of lodges have made propositions to lease the floors and a great many persons and firms have endeavored to secure offices in the building. Should Mr. Woolvin decide to use the two upper stories for offices, which is unlikely, there is no doubt but that they would be rented in short order. It is more than likely, however, that the third floor will be leased by some lodges of the several orders in this city, for committees from a number of lodges have been negotiating with Mr. Woolvin for several months.

The announcement that the Tidewater Power Company has closed a long term lease for the first floor of the building and in the Fall its offices will be moved there and a drug store will be operated in the room not occupied by the company will be received with much interest by the business community, particularly those who own property or do business on Princess street between Front and Third, for the value of property in that immediate section will go up like a "sky rocket."

LOW SUNDAY RATES.

Coast Line Gives Reduced Rates on Lines Entering Wilmington.

The Atlantic Coast Line has notified Mr. A. B. Skelding, general manager of the Tidewater Power Company, that beginning today the A. C. L. will give reduced Sunday rates on all four of the lines into Wilmington, which will mean heavy Sunday travel to Wilmington and the beaches. The tickets will be good only for one day, the visitors arriving on the morning trains and returning in the afternoon, after spending a pleasant day at the resorts around Wilmington, unsurpassed anywhere in the South. The time for the departure of the trains in the evening is given as follows: For Sanford, Fayetteville and intermediate points, 6:30 P. M.; Newbern and intermediate points, 6:45 P. M.; Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro, 7 P. M.; Chadbourn and intermediate points, 7:30 P. M. The Tidewater Power Company will have an announcer at Lumina to announce the time of the departure of the electric trains to connect in Wilmington with the Atlantic Coast Line trains, so that the visitors may have no fear of being left. The reduced rates and the excellent schedule will mean that thousands of people will be at Wrightsville Beach on Sundays.

GOOD WOMAN GONE TO REWARD.

Mrs. Eli Cavanaugh Passed Away at Hospital Last Night.

Hundreds of friends in this city and elsewhere will learn with profound sorrow of the death of Mrs. Eli Cavanaugh, which occurred rather suddenly at 7:30 o'clock last evening at the James Walker Memorial Hospital, whither she was taken for treatment only a few hours before. The grief-stricken husband and children will have the tenderest sympathy of a great many friends in their bereavement. Mrs. Cavanaugh was taken ill several days ago, but her condition was not regarded as serious until about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon when a decided change for the worse was noted. She was hurried to the hospital where everything possible was done to restore her to health, but in vain, the end coming at the hour mentioned. Mrs. Cavanaugh was a devout Christian woman, held in the highest esteem by all with whom she came in contact and she will not only be missed in the home she loved so well but her death leaves a void in Grace M. E. Church, of which she was a consistent member. Mr. Cavanaugh, who is local manager of the North State Mutual Life Insurance Co., moved his family to this city several years ago from Newberry, S. C., where for several years he was local agent for the Southern Railway, and during their residence here members of the family have made hundreds of warm friends who tenderly sympathize with them in this sad hour. Besides her husband Mrs. Cavanaugh is survived by eight children, some of whom are out of the city, and are expected to arrive today in response to telegraphic messages conveying to them the sad intelligence of the death of their mother. Miss Lucile Cavanaugh left only yesterday morning for a visit to friends at Benson, N. C. Miss Annie Cavanaugh, who has been teaching at Warsaw, arrived last evening in response to a message informing her of the critical illness of her mother. The body was removed last night to the family residence, No. 315 North Second street. The funeral arrangements had not been made last night.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

The business men's gymnasium class at the Y. M. C. A. meets Monday evening at 6 o'clock. The David G. Worth Bible class meets at 7:30 P. M., and the Yoke Fellows' Band meets at 8:15 P. M. of the same day. The Yoke Fellows will hold an open air meeting at Bladen Street Methodist church at 7:30 o'clock this evening. All members and friends are requested to be present.

Ladies' shirtwaists this week at cost. A. D. Brown. **

Take your vacation trip North this Summer. Avail yourself of the low Excursion Rates to Eastern cities—Washington, New York, etc., via the Atlantic Coast Line. Phone 160. **

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The People's Savings Bank

WILMINGTON, N. C.

At the close of Business June 30th, 1910.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,144,009 63
All other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	5,000 00
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures	37,250 00
Due from Banks and Bankers	99,437 09
Cash Items	4,451 52
Gold Coin	1,427 50
Silver Coin	933 66
National Bank Notes and other U. S. Notes	4,263 00
Total	$1,299,772 40

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock, Paid in	$ 65,000 00
Undivided Profits, less Expenses and Taxes	55,032 41
Dividends Unpaid	3 75
Deposits	1,179,420 53
Cashier's checks outstanding	315 71
Total	$1,299,772 40

I, F. W. Dick, Cashier of the above named bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. W. DICK, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of July, 1910.

Correct—Attest C. S. GRAINGER, Notary Public.

JAS. G. BARENTINE,
J. O. REILLY,
D. C. LOVE,
Directors.

jul 3 tf

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Special Meeting Tuesday to Discuss Industry for This Port.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce has been called for next Tuesday at noon, when matters in reference to encouraging an industry to locate at the port of Wilmington will be discussed and plans probably devised to secure same.

Mr. Geo. M. Terry, of the Terry Engine Company, is considering moving the engine company from Brooklyn, N. Y., to Wilmington and establishing in connection with same a marine railway. Mr. Terry has offers from other places to provide a location for his concern, but desires that it be moved to some Southern port. The engine company has been established for some time and the meeting is for the purpose of encouraging the industry and to make other plans. The meeting announced for last Wednesday night was for this purpose, but was deferred on account of the small attendance.

Regular Services at Beach.

Services will be held every Sunday night at 8 o'clock in the chapel at Wrightsville Beach until further notice is given. The service this evening will be in charge of Rev. W. E. Cox, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church. The public is cordially invited to attend.

7.00 to Jacksonville, Fla. $9.00 to Tampa, Fla. From Wilmington, July 12th, limited to July 19th, going and returning on regular trains of the Atlantic Coast Line. Phone 160 for information. **

KICK AGAINST CAR SERVICE.

Late Passengers to Beach Landed There After 1 A. M. Today.

In behalf of a large party of tired and worn-out business men after a heavy Saturday's business and a number of other passengers, the Star is asked to render a most strenuous protest against what is alleged to have been grossly poor service on the 11 o'clock trip to the beach last night. The car due to leave at 11 o'clock was delayed 20 minutes and after it did get started, it is set up by those in the party that they were hauled out to the baseball ground, then hauled back to town, jammed into a single car without proper seating capacity, held up way down the line somewhere while the motorman-conductor took up the fares, all of which resulted in the worn-out party being delivered at their destination at 1:08 o'clock this morning. Inquiry at the office of the company elicited that a guy wire was down at the shell road crossing, but no other explanation of the delay could be vouchsafed.

Hours Observed at Postoffice.

The hours observed at the Wilmington postoffice are given for the benefit of the public as follows: During the week—General Delivery open from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.; Stamp window open from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sunday Hours—General Delivery open from 10 A. M. to 12 M.; Stamp Window from 9 to 10 A. M.; Carriers' Window from 9 A. M. to 10 A. M.

Take your vacation trip North this Summer. Avail yourself of the low Excursion Rates to Eastern cities—Washington, New York, etc., via the Atlantic Coast Line. Phone 160. **

THE C. W. POLVOGT COMPANY

"The Store That's Always Busy"

Department Managers' Sale

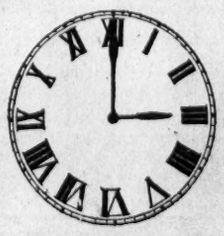
Until July Sixteenth

The sale held by our department managers will continue until next Saturday as advertised in all former advertisements Crowds have been attending this sale during the past week, and we invite you to come every day during this week.

Special Hour Sales Are Held Daily During the Week.

Monday, July 11th, for one hour, from 11 to 12 o'clock—A regular $2.00 Matting and Fiber Suit Case, the thing for the beach, one hour only $1.12
One to a customer.
All straw Grips for this hour only, exactly one-half price.

Tuesday, July 12th, for one hour, from 3 to 4 o'clock—Ladies $1.00 and $1.25 pure Silk Hose in black and colors, for one hour only, per pair..... 69c
Limit two pair to each customer.



Wednesday, July 13th, for one hour, from 3 to 4 o'clock—Good quality 30x60-inch Smyrna Rugs, best gargain in Rugs ever offered, for this hour only 75c
Two to a customer.
Second floor, take elevator.

Thursday, July 14th, from 10 to 11 o'clock—We will place on sale our $2.98, $3.50 and $4.00 Ladies' Lingerie Shirt Waists, exactly at half price. These waists are made of fine Mercerized Batiste, lace and embroidery trimmed. Two to a customer.

Friday, July 15th, from 10 to 11 o'clock—One lot Embroidery Flouncing, worth $2.00 and $2.50 a yard, this hour only, per yard..... $1.29
These prices are less than cost.

Attractive Features in the Millinery Department.

For this occasion note the very attractive prices in force in our always attractive Millinery Department, in charge of Miss Lottie Haar.

One lot of Flowers, worth $1.50 and $1.25 a bunch, to be closed out during this Clean-up sale for only, a bunch 25c

All trimmed hats to be sold to clean up for one-half price.

$25.00 Trimmed Hats, Clean-up sale price....$12.50
$20.00 Trimmed Hats, Clean-up sale price....$10.00
$15.00 Trimmed Hats, Clean-up sale price....$7.50
$10.00 Trimmed Hats, Clean-up sale price....$5.00
$8.00 Trimmed Hats, Clean-up sale price....$4.00
$5.00 Trimmed Hats, Clean-up sale price....$2.50

Every item in our Millinery Department will be greatly reduced during this great Clean-up sale. Come early.

In Our Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Department.

This is your chance to buy ready-to-wear goods greatly reduced. Mrs. Mary Yopp, Manager.

$1.25 Ladies' Lingerie Waists, each 95c
$1.50 Ladies' Lingerie Waists, each $1.20
$2.98 Ladies' Lingerie Waists, handsomely trimmed with lace and embroidery, Clean-up sale $1.98
$3.50 Ladies' Lingerie Waists, trimmed with lace and embroidery, each $2.48
Ladies' Lawn Dress, neat figure, this sale.... $1.48
Ladies' Lawn Dress, neat figure, this sale.... $2.88
$3.00 Ladies' one-piece Linen Dress $1.98
$4.00 Ladies' one-piece Linen Dress $2.98
Ladies' Linen Coat Suits, the latest styles, $6.00 value, Clean-up sale $3.98
Ladies' Linen Coat Suits, braided, $17.50 value for $13.50
$20.00 Linen Suits, this sale $16.75
One lot Ladies' Walking Skirts, value up to $7.00 ..... $4.48

Carpets, Art Squares, Mattings, Trunks and Bags are all reduced for our Department Managers' Sale, Sale will end next Saturday night, July 16th.

The C. W. Polvogt Co.

SOCIAL and PERSONAL

Brief Mention, News of Societies, Meetings, Etc.

Miss Norma Banck left Friday for a visit of two weeks to friends at Weldon, Greenville and Raleigh.

* * *

Mr. E. Fred Banks left last night for Detroit, where he will attend the Elks' convention during his vacation.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Mittenthal, of Cincinnati, Ohio, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Platt for a few days.

* * *

Miss Lydia Meade, of Portsmouth, Va., is the guest of Miss Olivia Horn for a few days at her home in the city.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Parrott and two children, of Darlington, S. C., are guests at the Seashore Hotel, Wrightsville Beach.

* * *

Miss Mary L. Adams and Miss L. Gay, of Leland, spent yesterday at Wrightsville Beach, being guests at the Seashore.

* * *

Miss Ruth Farmer has gone to Knoxville, Tenn., where she will attend a Summer school and will visit friends there before returning.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Davis and two children, of Columbia, S. C., are spending some days at Wrightsville Beach, being guests at the Seashore.

* * *

The arrivals at the Seashore Hotel, Wrightsville Beach, yesterday included: Mrs. H. Farmer, Miss Juanita Farmer, Miss Janie Allen and Miss Ethel Lake, of Florence, S. C., who will spend some time at the resort.

* * *

A novel entertainment which will doubtless prove of great interest and pleasure to all who attend will be presented by the young people of St. Matthew's English Lutheran church Tuesday evening of this week in the Sunday School room on North Fourth street. The play is entitled "My Turn Next," and will be presented by three young ladies and four young men. The main feature is a portrayal of the trials of a married man. The play is both bright and laughable. The entertainment will be for the benefit of the Ladies' Missionary Society. The committee in charge feels that all their friends will be present.

* * *

Among the recent arrivals at Tranymoore Hotel, Wrightsville Beach, are: Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Culpepper, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. F. W. Habel, Miss Winifred Habel and F. W. Habel, Jr., Raleigh; Mrs. J. G. Wood and daughter, Miss Bernice Wood, Greenville, S. C.; Mrs. John R. Irwin, Miss Mary Irwin, Miss Ruth Pilson, C. W. Legerton, Frank F. Jones, Moore Phaar, Charlotte; Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Shaw, Dr. and Mrs. T. H. Cannady, Miss Fannie Webb and Miss Sallie Webb, Oxford; John C. Sikes and family and Mrs. V. Dixon Sikes, Monroe; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. P. Moody and Miss Sarah Elizabeth Moody, Charlotte; C. M. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Davenport, Miss Lula Davenport, Miss Florence Cliff, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Clack, Miss Cootes, Atlanta, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Lipscomb and Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Sarratt, Gaffney, S. C.; Mrs. Sarah Tribbs, Columbia, S. C.; Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Townsend, Dunn; Miss Grace Jennings, Fayetteville; Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Howell, Roseboro; Mrs. I. N. Ragsdale, Mrs. E. B. Ryan, Miss Lucile Ragsdale and Miss N. Ragsdale, Atlanta, Ga.

LOCAL ELKS TO DETROIT.

Number Left Last Night to Attend the National Convention.

Wilmington Lodge, No. 532, B. P. O. Elks, will be well represented at the annual convention of the National body which meets at Detroit, Mich., this week, a number of local Elks having left last evening to attend the meeting. Among those in the party were: Louis Goodman, Esq., Exalted Ruler and representative to the convention; Messrs. Fred Banck, J. O. Reilly, Joe L. Frank, F. P. Turrentine, Lacy Williams, Hugh McGrath and others. The emblem of the local lodge is bronze superimposed on purple and white (Elk colors). It consists of an Elk head with a foot pendant. The heel of the foot is blackened to suggest "Tar Heel State." The emblem is of very handsome and costly design and was originated by Past Exalted Ruler Joseph F. Leitner. After attending the convention the local delegation will go on an extended trip to Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands and the Canadian cities.

HOPES TURN TOWARD ZION.

Prominent Jews in Pittsburg Urge Nationalistic Movement.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 3.—Coincident with the celebration of this country's birth, prominent jews from all sections of the American continent met in Pittsburg today to ask for a nation of their own. Three hundred delegates of the American Federation of Zionites, together with 2,000 local Jews, rallied under the Stars and Stripes and the Zionist banner, at meetings tonight. The tenor of addresses today was a hope that a national haven in Palestine for the oppressed Jews of Europe will soon be realized.

Dr. Harry Friedenwald, of Baltimore, who is retiring from the presidency, after six years' service, reviewed the federation's work under his administration, and expressed hope that from now on the Zionist movement would be taken up more extensively by the younger generation of Jews.

A telegram from the London correspondent of a New York Jewish newspaper to the effect that the Turkish government had conceded the right of Jews to hold property in Turkey was greeted with applause. It was announced that the greater executive committee of the world's Zionist Federation would shortly decide in what way the Jews should best proceed to take advantage of the privileges in Turkey.

You'll Like Blue Ribbon.

Why not order Blue Ribbon Vanilla or Lemon Extract today?

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

—Capt. J. A. Black, of Charleston, S. C., is spending a few days in the city on a business visit.

—Mr. J. A. Murphy, of Atkinson, was in the city yesterday attending the Judicial Convention.

—Rev. K. D. Holmes, pastor of Fifth Street Methodist Church, who has been out of the city for several days, has returned and will fill his pulpit today, morning and evening.

LOCAL DOTS.

—Mr. A. W. Ek, the capable and popular superintendent of the Imperial Life and Health Insurance Company, of Asheville, N. C., gave his agents a pleasant outing at Wrightsville Beach yesterday.

—The Delgado and Wrightsville baseball teams contested for honors on the grounds of the former yesterday afternoon, the score being four to one in favor of Delgado. The feature of the game was the splendid work of Mr. W. A. Woods on first base.

—"The Special Agent" and "First Love is Best" are the titles of the pictures that will be shown at the popular Bijou theatre tomorrow. The former tells a story of daring in the Kentucky mountains and the second possesses the simple direct appeal that is the most certain assurance of success.

—Applicants for admission to the A. & M. College will be examined by Prof. Catlett, county superintendent of public instruction, in his office at the Court House Thursday, July 14th, at 9 A. M. White teachers for the rural schools will be examined on the same day and the colored teachers Friday, July 15th.

—Vicenti Franco, a Spaniard, 20 years old, died at the United States Marine Hospital in this city Friday morning after an illness of two weeks of typhoid fever, and the interment was in Bellevue cemetery. The young man was a marine fireman and was formerly employed on the dredge Jacksonville.

—Through its treasurer, Mr. R. G. Rankin, Jr., Carolina Council, No. 1874, Royal Arcanum, yesterday morning paid to the widow of the late Mr. R. E. Daniels $2,000, the amount of a policy carried by him in the fraternity. Mr. Daniels, who died three weeks ago of pellagra, joined the order in January and had paid in only $12 at the time of his death.

BROOKLYN BAPTIST CHURCH.

Special Sermons Today—Semi-Annual Business Meeting.

Rev. C. F. Whitlock, pastor of Brooklyn Baptist church, will preach today at 11 A. M. on the "Baptist Idea of the Lord's Supper," and tonight on "The Young Man Back Home." This will be the closing sermon in his series of six sermons on the younger son in the parable of the Prodigal Son, and will be followed next Sunday night by a sermon on the "Elder Brother" in the same parable. Monday night the semi-annual roll call and business meeting of the church will be held. Every member who can possibly do so is requested to attend. At the close of the meeting refreshments will be served free by the ladies of the church and a pleasant social hour will be enjoyed by all.

THE SHORT BALLOT.

Americans rarely realize that our custom of electing ten or twenty public officials at one time is absolutely unique among the nations.

Of course, our people do not really select each of the ten or twenty; they only elect them. No electorate on earth ever had in mind at one time so many favorites. So the politicians do the real selecting beforehand by pasting a trademark label, such as "Republican" or "Democrats" on certain men, and the people, if they like some one prominent candidate who bears it, will vote for everyone else with that same label. That is why we get good mayors and bad aldermen, with their strength united on specific programme programmes for minor nominations, can elect rascals while the clumsy, well-meaning public is making up its mind about the head of the ticket.

In a village it is easy for the electorate to choose a host of local officers, because the people know the candidates. In a city or State it is easy for the people to choose a few officials, because they can learn to know the candidates by hearsay. But when the number becomes large the avenues of information become choked, and the public, having no definite ideas of its own, votes blindly by the trademark label, and the boss who attaches the indispensable labels to the candidates becomes master.

The number of elective officials must be reduced till it comes within the scope of effective public discussion. Passing the candidates through the limelight a few at a time will make possible real selection and real government by the people. The cure is summed up in the words "short ballot." "The long ballot is the politician's ballot; the short ballot is the people's ballot."

BAPTIST MISSION ATTACKED

American Missionaries Wounded by Mob in Avellino, Italy.

Rome, July 3.—James P. Stuart, of St. Louis, who was sent by the American board of Baptist missions to Italy to investigate the Baptist missions in this country, and who, with a number of other church workers, was attacked by a mob at Avellino at the time of the earthquake early in June, has sent a message from that district to the effect that the protection promised by the Italian government has not been forthcoming.

After being escorted out of Avellino by a guard of 200 soldiers, Mr. Stuart proceeded to Rome and had a conference with Premier Luzzatti. The premier urged upon him the advisability of remaining away from the district until calm was restored there, and also the necessity of avoiding any retaliatory measures. He promised in return that the American missionaries should be amply protected. In his dispatch, received here today, Mr. Stuart says:

"Notwithstanding the promise of the government to grant sufficient protection, after my arrival in this region a fanatical crowd attacked the Baptist missionaries, wounding several of them with stones. A detachment of soldiers restored order temporarily."

STEALING THE STYLES

London Millinery Pirates and Their Methods.

TRICKS OF SMART WOMEN.

Use Their Position to Get a Look at the Advance Models and Then Sell Their Information in Berlin—One Case Where There Was a Slip.

The object of the modern millinery pirate is by some means to get hold of the new fashions well in advance of the coming season, and, however jealously guarded the new models are, she—most pirates are women—very often succeeds, and the real owner has the mortification of seeing his novelty anticipated by some firm of infinitely less importance than his own.

Last spring the proprietor of one of the smartest shops in the west end of London noticed a lady walking in the park attired in a dress almost an exact copy of a brand new model of his own, a model which not half a dozen people had seen besides its inventor and himself. The design had been registered, but the copy was just sufficiently altered to steer clear of legal difficulties.

A most searching inquiry revealed the fact that the culprit was a lady who had always been considered one of the firm's smartest and best customers.

Her birth and position were less impeachable than the state of her finances, and she had accepted the offer of a Berlin firm to dress her on condition that she supplied it with the very latest creations that found their way from Paris to London.

Having the entree of the innermost sanctum of the London firm referred to, she had taken advantage of its confidence in her to draw its designs from memory and post them to Berlin.

The London firm had no legal remedy whatever. All it could do was when the autumn styles were due and the lady called again to inform her that her patronage was no longer desired.

Another lady detected in a similar trick by the manager of a Regent street firm was very cleverly punished. Upon her next visit she was received with the same cordiality as ever and taken into the showroom, where the latest models were usually displayed.

She never suspected until too late that the room had been specially arranged for her reception. The models exhibited were anything but new, and the too smart firm which employed her was put to vast expense to work up dresses from patterns resurrected from those of years before which proved absolutely unsalable.

It is by no means exclusively for the purpose of stealing other people's original designs that "pushing" firms enlist the services of well dressed recruits.

Last summer a lady arrived at a smart seaside hotel, the sort of place where people stay for the whole season. She was pretty, smart and perfectly turned out—so well dressed, in fact, that other women, filled with envy, did their best to find out who was her dressmaker.

But, though she frequently boasted that the people were perfect treasures and that her bills amounted to next to nothing, she steadfastly refused to disclose the name.

One day, however, she accidentally dropped an envelope inclosing a bill from the mysterious dressmaker, a bill artfully "faked" so as to show prices of startling cheapness. Within a week the firm that employed this clever lady welcomed a dozen new customers.

Hotels, too, find the lady tout most useful. Last autumn a very pretty girl arrived at a certain Scotch health resort establishment with her mother. She was smart, well dressed, a clever musician—just the sort of girl to be thoroughly popular with both sexes. At once she became the center of a large coterie of admirers.

Then after a few days her vivacious expression gave place to a look of unutterable boredom. "I can't stand this place. It's so deadly dull," she said over and over again. Finally one evening she announced that she could not endure it an hour longer. She was going.

"Where?" was the question.

"Back to Blitherington," was the decided answer. "It may be a little dearer, but you get your money's worth there. One has such a good time there!"

Next day she left, and before the week was out a large proportion of her friends had followed her.—London Grand Magazine.

A Fine Mixup.

"What do you mean by this, sir?" demanded the angry advertiser.

"What's the matter?" inquired the publisher of the paper.

"This advertisement of 'our delicious canned meats from the best colonial houses'—you've made it read 'horses.'"—London Tit-Bits.

Cynical.

"Do you think there is really any such thing as platonic love?"

"Yes. It exists between most husbands and their wives."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Re-enforced.

"What is an ossified man, pa?"

"I'm not certain, but I think that is what they call one who has turned to concrete."—New York Press.

He is a wise man who wastes no energy on pursuits for which he is not fitted.—Gladstone.

The "bargain hunter" is no longer the woman who merely haunts the stores. She is the woman who watches the ads and goes to the stores strictly on business.

A PRAYER FOR NEWSPAPER MEN

(By Walter Rauschenbusch.)

O thou great source of truth and knowledge, we remember before thee the writers of books, the newspaper men, and all whose calling it is to gather and winnow facts and to inform the people. Grant them a determined love for honest work and a staunch hatred for the making of lies, lest they pervert the judgments of our nation and teach us to call light darkness and darkness light. Suffer them not to drug the mind of our people with falsehood and prejudice. Since the sanity and wisdom of a nation are in their charge, may they count it shame to set the baser passions of men on fire for the sake of gain.

Grant them boldness to turn the unwelcome light on those who love the darkness because their deeds are evil. Put into their hands the shining sword of truth, and make them worthy sons of the champions of the people in the past who held truth to be a holy thing for which men should die. Make them realize that they have a public function in the commonwealth, and that their country may be saved by their courage and undone by their cowardice and silence.

Grant them the heart of manhood to cast their mighty influence with the forces which make the people strong and free, and if they suffer loss, may they rejoice in that as proof to their own souls that they too have been friends of the common man and servants of the higher law.

GETTYSBURG MANEUVERS.

Soldiers Sent Out to Ascertain the Strength of Approaching Enemy.

Gettysburg, Pa., July 2.—To protect a United States army camp from imaginary enemies approaching from every direction the militiamen from Maryland and Virginia encamped here, were today sent out by battalions to ascertain the strength of the opposing enemy and to drive them back, if possible. The militia were in this way given training in the matter of advance guard work. On the march back to camp they were instructed in throwing out their rear guards to protect the retreating army from the pursuing foe.

Brigadier General W. W. Witherspon and his chief of staff, Major Eben Swift, followed every movement of the maneuver and watched every battalion at work.

Assistant Secretary of War Oliver, accompanied by Col. Joseph W. Duncan, of the general staff, arrived in camp this evening. Following the disturbance of last night between regulars and militiamen, started by Virginia guards refusing to drink at the same bar with a negro cavalryman, a double provost guard was established in town tonight to prevent further disorder and to protect local citizens.

The first accident of the camp occurred when Private Frederick F. Boehmer fell from a supply wagon and sustained a broken arm. The fracture was adjusted at the hospital and the man sent to his home in Baltimore. He is a member of Company C, Fifth Maryland infantry.

EX-GOVERNOR JARVIS COMING

Will Attend Democratic State Convention at Charlotte—Gov. Kitchin.

(Charlotte Observer, July 4.)

Mr. W. J. Chambers, chairman of the central committee on entertainment, has received a letter from ex-Governor Thomas J. Jarvis in response to an invitation to attend the Democratic State convention which meets here July 14, in which he says he will be a guest of his intimate friend, Judge Armistead Burwell. Answer in a few days and the hope is Jarvis to be one of the guests of honor of the central committee on entertainment, but he thanked the committee and said that he had previously arranged to be the guest of Judge Burwell if his health permits him to come. Governor Jarvis is North Carolina's oldest living Governor and lives at Goldsboro.

The entertainment committee also invited Governor Kitchin and Congressman E. Y. Webb to be guests of honor but Governor Kitchin has not given a definite reply as to whether he will be here or not. He will answer in a few days and the hope is that his reply will be in the affirmative. Mr. Webb has not responded to the invitation extended to him, but it is understood that he will be here for the convention. The committee is getting everything in shape to entertain the visitors in a becoming style. The finance committee makes a canvass for funds this week.

To the North Carolina mountains. The Atlantic Coast Line offers superior double daily Pullman service. Phone 160 for information. **

Victims of Obesity

Cure Yourself at Home in Comfort

As a bodily affliction Obesity often seems to be inexplicable, so rapid is the increase of weight and bulk, even in cases where the victims are studiously temperate in eating, etc. There is evidently a predisposition that way, and neglect only tends to confirm it. The remedies tried may have grievously disappointed you.

Here is one that will not do so, and you may get the ingredients at your druggist's and mix them yourself without trouble: Ask for 1-2 oz. Marmola, 1-2 oz. Fluid Extract Cascara Aromatic and 3 1-2 oz. Peppermint Water. Shake together in a good-sized clean bottle. Simply take this mixture after each meal and at bedtime, one teaspoonful to the dose, and give yourself no further trouble; the superfluous fat will subside with wonderful rapidity.

Dieting need not worry you in the least, nor is violent exercising at all desirable. Wasting methods of weight reduction are not natural. Try the pleasant treatment above prescribed for a week or so, and you will be fit, strong and free from all bodily discomfort, besides having regained correct weight and a shapely figure.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Williams Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and itching of the private parts. Sold by druggists, mail 50c and $1.00. Sold by H. R. Bellamy

WARM SULPHUR SPRINGS

BATH COUNTY, VIRGINIA

This famous resort with the most delightful bath in America is now open for guests. Write, for rates and information. Mrs. John L. Eubank, Warm Springs, Va.

THE TEMPERATURE OF BATH

Laconia, N. H., July 5.—The boiler of Jenkins Brothers laundry exploded shortly before closing time tonight, and tearing its way up through the center of the three story wooden building, killed Earle E. Doran, and caused injuries to six other employes of the laundry, mostly women. A store keeper nearby was thrown from his place of business by the force of the explosion and badly hurt. The injured suffered severely from cuts and contusions but all are expected to recover.

Johnson City, Tenn., July 9.—The funeral of Representative Walter P. Brownlow, of the first Tennessee district, who died here last night, will be conducted from Memorial Hall at the mountain branch of the National Soldiers' Home, this city, at noon Monday.

The ads will show you whether or not there's a chance today to buy that piece of furniture at your price.

PHONE 96

Can you do with

Out an Appliance that

Ought to be in every

Kitchen

When the weather is so

Intensely hot?

The Gas Range is

Handy, Cheap, Clean.

Get one

And You will

See the difference.

WITH GAS

PHONE 28

Jul 10 1t.

New Catch Mullets

4,000 lbs. Medium New Catch Mullets.

Mullets (100 lbs. fish to every barrel.)

400 Sxs Rice (Rare Bargains).

5,000 lbs. Nitrate of Soda (It makes crops hustle).

500Sxo Retsof Ice Cream Salt

400 Sxs Stock Salt.

12,000 Sxs Fine Salt.

Write for prices,

D. L. GORE CO.

WHOLESALE GROCER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

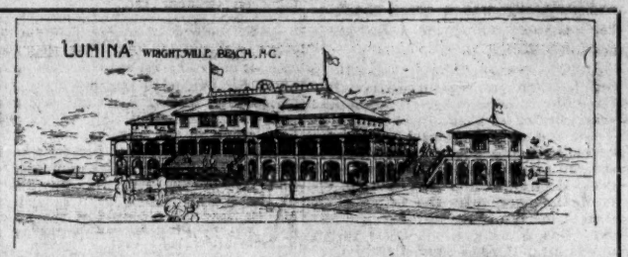
jnl 3 tf

Women's Secrets

There is one man in the United States who has perhaps heard more women's secrets than any other man or woman in the country. These secrets are not secrets of guilt or shame, but the secrets of suffering, and they have been confided to Dr. R. V. Pierce in the hope and expectation of advice and help. That few of these women have been disappointed in their expectations is proved by the fact that ninety-eight per cent. of all women treated by Dr. Pierce have been absolutely and altogether cured. Such a record would be remarkable if the cases treated were numbered by hundreds only. But when that record applies to the treatment of more than half-a-million women, in a practice of over 40 years, it is phenomenal, and entitles Dr. Pierce to the gratitude accorded him by women, as the first of specialists in the treatment of women's diseases.

Every sick woman may consult Dr. Pierce by letter, absolutely without charge. All replies are mailed, sealed in perfectly plain envelopes, without any printing or advertising whatever, upon them. Write without fear as without fee, to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Prest., Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION
Makes Weak Women Strong, Sick Women Well.



Programme: Concerts at Lumina To-Day

AFTERNOON—4:30 O'clock.

1. Medley Two-Step—"Any Little Girl".....Fred Fischer
2. Operetta—"The Golden Girl".....Jos. E. Howard
3. French Waltzes—"Chanticler".....Al. Johns
4. Overture—"Jolly Robbers".....Franz Von Suppe.

PART II.

5. Wooden Shoe Dance—"The Dutch Kiddies".....Trinkaus
6. Selection from—"Martha".....Flowtow
7. "Boogie Boo" from—"The Newly Wed".....Nat D. Ayer
8. "Temptation" Rag.....Henry Lodge

NIGHT—8:30 O'clock.

1. Military March—"West Point Cadet".....Engelmann
2. Musical Comedy—"Mary's Lamb".....Richard Carle
3. (a) "Fair Flower of Japan" From (b) "Meet Me Where the N. Y. Hippodrome Lanterns Glow".....Klein
4. Overture—"Rienzi".....Richard Wagner

PART II.

5. Concert Valse—"Blue Danube".....Strauss
6. Prelude and Siciliana—"Cavaleria Rusticana".....Mascagni
7. A Dream in the Mountains—"Sleepy Hollow".....Thos. S. Allen
8. Finale—"The Enterpriser".....J. B. Lampe

WHY NOT THE CLASSIFIED COLUMNS

Let Your Wants Be Known Through a Star Business Local.

It May Be Your Husband

MAYBE you sit at home at night by the window and keep up the lonely vigil. Maybe on evenings when he is a trifle late you have your fears and misgivings. Maybe there are friends with you and you fear the humiliation of his coming home inebriated.

Why not take away the awful shadow? You *can*. Send him to us at the Greensboro Keeley Institute. Have him spend a vacation amid surroundings where science and nature have combined to make a new man of him.

It will end the worry and despair, and he will return to you with a brighter eye and firmer step. A man in every sense of the word—the real, real man that you married. Our book gives you every detail

W. H. OSBORN, President

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE Greensboro, North Carolina

FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL

COTTON MARKET CONDITIONS

..Trading Was Moderately Active on Early Decline—Opening Steady and Close Quiet—No New Features Yesterday.

New York, July 9.—Realizing for over the week-end was the chief feature in the cotton market today, but the offerings were well absorbed at a moderate decline and in the late trading prices were steady with the close net 2 points higher to 6 points lower.

The opening was steady at an advance of 5 points to a decline of 2 points, July being higher on a little covering while other positions showed an easier tendency as a result of a somewhat better weather map and realizing for over Sunday following the advances of the last two or three days. As there was very little scattering long interest in July that position was relatively steady, but following the call sold off to a net loss of about 3 points, while the more active positions declined to a net loss of some 5 to 8 points as compared with yesterday. There seemed, however, to be a pretty good demand on a scale down, part of which was attributed to trade interests and as soon as the early realizing sales had been absorbed, the market steadied on covering. Trading was moderately active on the early decline, but became quiet later in the morning with fresh business waiting upon the character of weather over Sunday. The weather map showed a little more rain in the Eastern belt and no precipitation was shown in Texas, but the showing on the whole was considered better and the forecasts were rather more encouraging as they called for probable showers in only a part of the Eastern belt, and for showers in Northeast Texas. The bullish week-end figures appeared to have had little influence in Liverpool so far as futures were concerned, but the spot market was higher, and more active.

Receipts of cotton at the ports today 6,373 bales against 1,659 last week and 5,080 last year. For the week 20,000 bales against 21,744 last week and 31,495 last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans 848 bales against 2,231 last year and at Houston 163 bales against 195 last year.

Spot closed quiet, 5 points higher middling uplands 15.45; middling gulf 15.70; no sales. Cotton futures opened steady and closed steady.

Month.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	15.45	15.50	15.42	15.47
August	14.88	14.90	14.77	14.79
September	13.40	13.47	13.33	13.40
October	12.84	12.85	12.78	12.80
November	12.71	12.71	12.71	12.66
December	12.65	12.67	12.61	12.63
January	12.63	12.65	12.59	12.63
February				
March	12.69	12.70	12.65	12.67
April				
May				12.70

Port Movement.

Galveston—Steady, 14 13-16; net receipts 664; gross receipts 664; sales 11; stock 22,843; coastwise 1,506.

New Orleans—Steady, 14 7-8; net receipts 848; gross receipts 848; sales 225; stock 60,541; coastwise 1,508.

Mobile—Nominal, 14 3-4; net receipts 13; gross receipts 13; stock 3,247.

Savannah—Steady, 14 15-16; net receipts 437; gross receipts 437; sales 787; stock 13,300; coastwise 2,839.

Charleston—Nominal; net receipts 2,087; gross receipts 2,087; stock 3,978; coastwise 1,877.

Wilmington—Nominal; stock 1,213; coastwise 582.

Norfolk—Steady, 15 1-8; net receipts 1,350; gross receipts 1,350; sales 18; stock 8,490.

Baltimore—Nominal, 15 3-8; stock 3,252.

New York—Quiet, 15.45; net receipts 973; gross receipts 2,602; stock 93,701; Great Britain 2,622; continent 500; coastwise 288.

Boston—Quiet, 15.45; net receipts 1; gross receipts 558; stock 2,485; continent 100.

Philadelpihia—Steady, 15.70; stock 1,021.

Total today, at all ports, net receipts 6,373; Great Britain 2,622; Continent 600; stock 217,236.

Consolidated, at all ports, net receipts 6,373; Great Britain 2,622; Continent 600.

Total since September 1st, at all ports, net receipts 7,176,309; Great Britain 2,301,243; France 876,037; Continent 2,574,574; Japan 91,995; Mexico 13,824.

Interior Movement.

Houston—Steady, 14 3-4; net receipts 163; gross receipts 163; shipments 625; sales 11; stock 13,027.

Augusta—Quiet, 15 1-8; net receipts 125; gross receipts 475; shipments 810; sales 500; stock 8,963.

Memphis—Steady, 14 15-16; net receipts 155; gross receipts 242; shipments 3,167; sales 1,200; stock 18,908.

St. Louis—Quiet, 14 7-8; net receipts 26; gross receipts 569; shipments 920; stock 15,295.

Cincinnati—Net receipts 1,891; gross receipts 1,891; shipments 2,069; sales 400; stock 8,683.

Little Rock—Quiet, 14 1-4; net receipts 27; gross receipts 27; shipments 230; stock 14,427.

Louisville—Firm, 15.

Total today—Net receipts 2,387; gross receipts 3,367; shipments 7,821; sales 2,201; stock 79,253.

JULY COTTON A FACTOR.

Foreign Advices Were Fair on Market—Trading Was Inactive.

(Special Star Telegram.)

New York, July 9.—Foreign advices were fair this morning and our market opened with some demand for July which was met and prices then ruled lower, dull, but steady during the session. Trading was inactive with some evidence that foreign shorts in old crop deliveries are not wholly comfortable. But the business was mostly local and inconclusive. Bradstreet crop reports are rather bullish and the signs of continued showery weather was a sustaining feature. But the weekly reviews of trade are generally discouraging.

HUBBARD BROS. & CO.

PEANUTS.

(Reported by Rodgers, McCabe & Co.)

Petersburg, Va., July 9.—Spanish—Firm at $1.40 per bushel; Virginias—Firm at 4 1-2 to 4 3-4c for Jumbo; 3 3-4 to 4c for fancy handpicks; 3 to 3 1-2c for machine picks; 2 to 2 3-4c for shelling stock.

Napoleon's Grit.

was of the unconquerable, never-say-die kind, the kind that you need most when you have a bad cold, cough or lung disease. Suppose troches, cough syrups, cod liver oil or doctors have all failed, don't lose heart or hope. Take Dr. King's New Discovery. Satisfaction is guaranteed when used for any throat or lung trouble. It has saved thousands of hopeless sufferers. It masters stubborn colds, obstinate coughs, hemorrhages, lagrippe, croup, asthma, hay fever and whooping cough and is the most safe and certain remedy for all bronchial affections. 50c, $1.00. Trial bottle free at Robert R. Bellamy's.

MARINE

CLEARED.

Str. Carib, Hale, New York, H. G. Smallbones.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels Now in Port at Wilmington, N. C.

Schooners.

Annie F. Kimball, 357 tons, Southard, C. D. Maffitt.
Bessie C. Beach, 284 tons, McKeague, C. D. Maffitt.
Alice Holbrook, 643 tons, Ellis, C. D. Maffitt.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington, N. C., July 9, 1910

W. & W. Railroad—2 barrels crude turpentine.

W., C. & A. Railroad—2 casks spirits turpentine, 90 barrels rosin, 10 barrels tar, 11 barrels crude turpentine.

A. & Y. Railroad—5 casks spirits turpentine, 9 barrels crude turpentine.

Str. Whitlock—2 barrels tar, 29 barrels crude turpentine.

Total—7 casks spirits turpentine, 66 barrels rosin, 12 barrels tar, 51 barrels crude turpentine.

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

New York, July 9.—Flour unsettled and generally held higher. Spring patents 5.40 to 5.70; Winter patents 4.55 to 5.00.

Corn Meal—Firm.

Wheat—Strong; No. 2 red 1.11 1-2 c.i.f. to arrive; No. 1 northern 1.27 1-4 f.o.b. canal boat. Options closed at 2 7-8c net advance. July 1.12; September 1.09 1-2; December 1.10 5-8.

Corn—Steady; No. 2, 69 1-4 elevator domestice to arrive. Options closed unchanged to 7-8c net lower. July 68 1-2; September 69 3-4; December 67 1-2.

Oats—Firmer; mixed nominal.

Beef—Firm.

Lard—Quiet.

Tallow and Petroleum—Steady.

Rice and Molasses—Steady.

Sugar—Raw firm. Refined—Steady.

Cffee—Futures closed steady at a net gain of 4 to 7 points. Spot steady; Rio No. 7, 8 7-16; Santos No. 4, 9 1-2. Mild—Steady; Cordova 10 to 12 1-2.

Butter—Steady, unchanged.

Cheese—Firm, unchanged.

Eggs—Steady; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery white 25 to 27.

Potatoes—Steady; Long Island and Jersey, per barrel 1.25 to 1.62.

Cabbages—Steady, unchanged.

Freights and Peanuts—Unchanged.

Influenced by further commission house buying of new crop months, the cotton seed oil market was firm and higher on Saturday. September 7.95 to 7.96; October 7.33 to 7.34; November 6.77 to 6.78; December 6.58 to 6.60; prime crude nominal; prime summer yellow 8.05 to 8.15; prime winter yellow 8.40 to 9.00; prime summer white 8.25 to 9.00.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

STAR OFFICE, July 9.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady 63 1-2 cents.

ROSIN—Market, steady $4.75 per barrel.

TAR—Market, firm, $2.25 per barrel.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market, firm $3.50 per barrel for hard; $5.00 for dip and $5.50 for virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 37, rosin $2.65, tar $1.70, crude turpentine $1.75 and $2.75.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	7
Rosin	66
Tar	12
Crude turpentine	51

Receipts, same day last year 23 casks spirits turpentine; 84 barrels rosin; (—) barrels tar; 90 barrels crude turpentine.

COTTON MARKET.

Market—Nothing doing. Quotations corresponding day last year 8 9-16 cents.

Receipts—(—) bales, same day last year 37 bales.

PRODUCE MARKET.

(Quoted by W. J. Mededith July 9th.)

PEANUTS—North Carolina, No. 1 $1.20 to $1.25 per bushel; Spanish $1.40 and $1.50; Virginias $1.60 and $1.10.

CORN—Firm 85 cents per bushel.

N. C. HAMS—Dull; hams 19 to 20; shoulders and sides 16 cts.

EGGS—18 cents dull.

CHICKENS—Spring 18 and 30; grown 50 scarce.

BEESWAX—Firm at 26 to 27c.

TALLOW—Firm at 4 1-2 to 5c per pound.

SWEET POTATOES—Out of season.

HIDES—Dr., flint 14c; green 8c per pound

WOOL—Burr 16c.; free of burr 22c.

GEESE—Out of Season.

PORK—Out of Season.

SHEEP—Grown $1.00 to $2.50.

LAMBS—Good demand $1.50 to $3.00.

PEAS—White black eyes $2.25 and $2.50; lady fingers $2.75; clay and cow peas $1.75, dull.

IRISH POTATOES—New crop 40 to 50c per bushel, dull.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Spot Quiet Seven Points Higher—Sales and Futures.

Liverpool, July 9.—Closing cotton: Spot quiet, prices 7 points higher; American middling fair 8.43; good middling 8.13; middling 7.99; low middling 7.89; good ordinary 7.63; ordinary 7.38. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales of which 300 were for speculation and export, and included 6,700 American. Receipts 2,000 bales including 1,900 American. Futures opened steady and closed quiet. July 7.63 1-3. July and August 7.54; August and September 7.26 1-2; September and October 6.90; October and November 6.74; November and December 6.65; December and January 6.62 1-2; January and February 6.61; February and March 6.60 1-2; March and April 6.60; April and May 6.59 1-2; May and June 6.59 1-2.

NAVAL STORES.

New York, July 9.—Rosin steady, turpentine firm.

Charleston, S. C., July 9—Turpentine firm 64 to 65. Rosin firm. Quote: A, B, C, 5.00 to 5.20; D, 5.10 to 5.30; E, 5.40 to 5.45; F, 5.50; G, 5.50; H, 5.50; I, 5.50; K, 5.55; M, 6.55 to 5.60; N, 5.60 to 5.85; WG, 5.70 to 6.25; WW, 6.40.

Savannah, Ga., July 9.—Turpentine firm 64; sales 149; receipts 6,96; shipments 259; stock 11,682.

Rosin firm; sales 2,264; receipts 2,254; shipments 5,86; stock 58,789. Quote: A, B, C, 5.00 to 5.20; D, 5.30; E, 5.30 to 5.40; F, 5.45 to 5.50; G, 5.45 to 5.50; H, 5.45 to 5.50; I, 5.50; K, 5.50 to 5.55; M, 5.55 to 5.60; N, 5.75 to 5.85; WG, 5.70 to 6.25; WW, 6.40.

THE FINANCIAL MARKET.

New York, July 9.—Money on call nominal. Time loans very strong; 60 days 3 1-2 to 3 3-4 per cent. and 90 days 4 to 4 1-4; six months 5 to 5 1-4.

Close: Prime mercantile paper 5 to 5 1-2 per cent. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers bills at 4.8370 to 4.8390 for 60 day bills and at 4.8580 for demand. Commercial bills 4.83 to 1-2. Bar silver 55 3-8. Mexican dollars 44 3-4.

PRICES OF STOCKS ADVANCED

Activity on the Market Despite of Unfavorable Showing of Government Crop Report—General Conditions.

New York, July 9.—Prices of stocks advanced today in face of the showing of the government crop report on Spring wheat. The movement of the price of wheat today left no room for doubt that the speculation had failed to appraise adequately the amount of damage disclosed by the government report to Spring wheat.

The compensating advantage of the good promise of the Winter wheat and the news today of showers in the drouth stricken territory did not prevent sensational advances in the price of the cereal. The subject had lost its power, however, to induce effective liquidation of stocks. Outside the wheat market the stock market had the corn crop promise as an additional factor of amelioration to consider. The crop report as a whole, however, was admittedly an unfavorable factor on stock market values and was disregarded.

The bank statement showed wider discrepancies between the average and the actual changes than has been disclosed since the double showing was instituted. The decrease in the average surplus reserve of $7,591,900 was transformed in loans decreased $7,521,400 compared with an actual decrease of $24,000,000. The average statement indicates a shrinkage of $13,517,000 in cash holdings, while the actual gain reached $3,854,300. The deposit item is the only one that shows approximate correspondence in the heavy decrease.

Total sales for the day, 324,200 shares, including Sugar 200; A. C. L. 100; C. & O., 3,200; L. & N., 500; N. & W., 200; Reading, 55,500; Southern Railway 400; Southern preferred 200; U. P., 58,400; U. S. Steel, 72,400; Y. C. C. 5,600.

N. Y. Bonds.

U. S. ref 2s reg	100 3-4
U. S. ref 2s coupon	100 3-4
U. S. 3s, registered	101 1-4
U. S. 3s coupon	101 1-4
U. S. 4s, registered	113 3-8
U. S. 4s coupon	114 1-2
Allis Chalmers 1st 5s	76
American Agricultural 5s b	100
American Tel & Tel cv. 4s	100
American Tobacco 4s	78 3-4
American Tobacco 6s	104 1-2
Armour & Co. 4 1-2s	91 3-4
Atchison gen. 4s	98 3-4
Atchison cv. 4s	106 1-2
Atchison cv. 5s	103 5-8
Atlantic Coast Line 1st 4s b	93 1-4
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	98 3-4
Baltimore & Ohio 3 1-2s	90 1-4
Baltimore & Ohio S. W. 3 1-2s b	80 1-4
Brooklyn Transit cv. 4s	82
Central of Georgia 5s	104 1-2
Central Leather 5s	98 1-2
Central R. R. of N. J. gen. 5s b	120
Chesapeake & Ohio 4 1-2s	100 1-2
Chesapeake & Ohio cv 4s	92 3-4
Chicago & Alton 3 1-2s	71
Chicago, B. & Q. joint 4s	94 5-8
Chicago, B. & Q. gen. 4s	98
Chicago, Mil. & St. P. deb 4s	91 5-8
Chicago, R. I. & P. R. R. col. 4s	72
Chicago, R. I. & P. Ry. rfg 4s	86 1-2
Colorado Industrial 5s	74
Colorado Midland 4s	67
Colo & Southern ref. & ext. 4 1-2s	96 1-4
Delaware & Hudson cv. 4s	97 1-4
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	92 5-8
Denver & Rio Grande ref. 5s	90 5-8
Distillers 5s b	65
Erie prior lien 4s	81 5-8
Erie Gen. 4s	68 3-4
Erie cv. 4s series "A"	67
Erie cv. 4s series "B"	61
General Electric cv. 5s b	133
Illinois Central 1st ref 4s b	97 1-2
Interborough Met 4 1-2s	79 3-4
Inter. Merc. Marine 4 1-2s	62
Japan 4s b	89 7-8
Japan 4 1-2s	94 1-2
Kansas City Southern 1st 3s	71 1-2
Lake Shore deb. 4s (1931)	92 1-2
Louisville & Nash. Un. 4s	97 1-4
Missouri, Kan. & Texas 1st 4s	97 1-4
Mo., Kan. & Texas gen. 4 1-2s	83 1-2
Missouri Pacific 4s b	77
National Rys. of Mexico 4 1-2s b	93 5-8
New York Central gen. 3 1-2s	87 3-8
New York Central deb 4s	92
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford cv. 6s	131
Norfolk & Western 1st con 4s b	98
Norfolk & Western cv. 4s	99 1-2
Northern Pacific 4s	100 1-8
Northern Pacific 3s	75 3-4
Oregon Short Line rfdg 4s	93
Penn. 3 1-2s, (1915)	95 1-4
Penn. Con. 4s	103 1-4
Reading Gen. 4s	97 3-8
St. Louis & San Fran. fg. 4s	80
St. Louis & San Fran. gen. 5s	85 1-2
St. Louis S'western con 4s off'd	76 3-4
St. Louis S'western 1st gold 4s	90
Seaboard Air Line 4s	72
Southern Pacific col. 4s	90
Southern Pacific cv. 4s	97 1-2
Southern P. R. R. 1st ref. 4s	99 3-4
Southern Railway 5s	104
Southern Railway gen. 4s	74 3-4
Union Pacific 4s	100 3-4
Union Pacific cv 4s	101 3-4
Union Pacific 1st and ref 4s	95 1-2
U. S. Rubber 6s	102 1-2
U. S. Steel 2nd 5s	103
Virginia Car. Chemical 5s	98 1-8
Wabash 1st 5s	107 1-2
Wabash 1st and ext 4s	64 1-2
Western Md., 4s	83
Westinghouse Electric cv. 5s	87 1-8
Wisconsin Central 4s	90 1-4
Missouri Pacific cv. 5s b	90 1-4

Closing Stock List.

Allis Chalmers pfd	29
Amalgamated Copper	69
American Agricultural	40
American Beet Sugar	31 3-4
American Can	8 1-8
American Car & Foundry	56
American Cotton Oil	39 3-4
American Hide & Leather pfd	39
American Ice Securities	22 1-2
American Linseed	12 1-4
American Locomotive	39 1-2
American Smelting & Ref'ng	69
Amer. Smelting & Ref'ng pfd	101
American Steel Foundries	32
American Sugar Refining	119
American Tel & Tel	132 5-8
American Tobacco, pfd	92
American Woolen	25 1-2
Anaconda Mining Co.	37
Atchison	97 1-4
Atchison pfd	99
Atlantic Coast Line	109
Baltimore & Ohio	107
Bethlehem Steel	22
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	75
Canadian Pacific	187
Central Leather	32
Central Leather pfd	104
Central of New Jersey	205
Chesapeake & Ohio	73
Chicago & Alton	24
Chicago Great Western	28 5-8
Chicago Great Western pfd	46
Chicago & Northwestern	142
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	121 3-4
C., C. C. & St. Louis	75
Colorado Fuel & Iron	32
Colorado & Southern	34
Consolidated Gas	132 3-4
Corn Products	13 3-4
Delaware & Hudson	158
Denver & Rio Grande	29 7-8
Denver & Rio Grande pfd	70 1-8
Distillers' Securities	27 1-2
Erie	25
Erie 1st pfd	41 7-8
Erie 2nd pfd	31 1-2
General Electric	141
Great Northern pfd	124 1-4
Great Northern Ore Ctfs	52
Illinois Central	127
Interborough Met	18 1-4
Interborough Met pfd	50 1-2
Inter Harvester	93 1-2
Inter Marine pfd	16 1-2
International Paper	9 1-2
International Pump	43 5-8
Iowa Central	16
Kansas City Southern	28
Kansas City Southern pfd	61
Laclede Gas	97 7-8
Louisville & Nashville	142
Minneapolis & St. Louis	24
Minn., St. P. & Sault St. M.	124
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	32 1-8
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pfd	63 1-2
Missouri Pacific	58 1-4
National Biscuit	102 3-8
National Lead	69 1-4
Nat'l Rys. of Mexico 2nd pfd	20 5-8
New York Central	113 1-4
New York, Ontario & Western	42 3-8
Norfolk & Western	97 1-2
North American	67 3-4
Northern Pacific	117 1-2
Pacific Mail	25 1-4
Pennsylvania	128 1-2
People's Gas	104 1-2
Pittsburg, C. C. & St. Louis	94 1-4
Pittsburg Coal	16
Pressed Steel Car	32
Pullman Palace Car	155
Railway Steel Spring	31
Reading	144 1-2
Republic Steel	29 1-2
Republic Steel pfd	91 1-8
Rock Island Co.	31 5-8
Rock Island Co. pfd	73 3-4
St. Louis & San Fran. 2nd pfd	41
St. Louis Southwestern	29 1-2
St. Louis Southwestern pfd	69 1-2
Sloss Sheffield Steel & Iron	64
Southern Pacific	113 3-4
Southern Railway	22 3-4
Southern Railway pfd	54
Tennessee Copper	21 1-2
Texas & Pacific	27 1-2
Toledo, St. Louis & West	22
Toledo, St. Louis & West pfd	48 1-2
Union Pacific	161 1-8
Union Pacific pfd	90
United States Realty	67
United States Rubber	36 1-2
United States Steel	70 5-8
United States Steel pfd	114 1-2
Utah Copper	41 1-2
Virginia Car. Chemical	59 5-8
Wabash	16 3-4
Wabash pfd	35 5-8
Western Maryland	44
Westinghouse Electric	60
Western Union	60 1-2
Wheeling & Lake Erie	5 5-8

THE GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, July 9.—Only bread and seed left in one State half a crop in another—such were among the inferences drawn on 'change here today in tracing the significance of the government report as to the coming yield of wheat as affected by drought. In a whirl of excitement, gains of as much as 3 1-2c a bushel were made on some sales compared with last night's prices, but the close found the market comparatively steady at a net advance of 2 1-8 to 3c. So many people figured on a sympathetic advance in corn that the result of their action was almost exactly the reverse, 3-4 to 7-8c decline to 1-8c rally. Oats, however, finished 1-4 to 3-8 to 5-8c higher. Provisions also were in the end at a slightly higher level by 2 1-2 to 7 1-2c.

Cash close: Wheat No. 2 red 1.07 to 1.08; No. 3 red 1.05 1-2 to 1.06 1-2; No. 2 hard 1.06 1-2 to 1.07 3-4; No. 3 hard 1.05 to 1.08; No. 1 northern 1.18 to 1.20; No. 2 northern 1.12 to 1.15; No. 3 spring 1.06 to 1.12.

Corn—No. 2, 60 1-2 to 3-4; No. 2 white 65 to 66; No. 2 yellow 62 3-4; No. 3, 59 1-2 to 60; No. 3 white 63 1-2 to 65; No. 3 yellow 61 1-2 to 3-4; No. 4, 58 to 58 1-2; No. 4 white 58 to 62 1-2; No. 4 yellow 58 1-2 to 61.

Oats—No. 2 white 44 to 44 1-2; No. 3, 42 to 43 3-4; No. 3 white 41 1-2 to 42 1-2; standard 43 1-2 to 44 1-4.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	1 06 1/2	1 06 1/2	1 05 3/8	1 06
Sept	1 05	1 05	1 03 3/8	1 04 1/4
Dec.	1 06	1 06	1 01 3/8	1 05 1/2
May	1 09	1 09	1 07 1/2	1 07 3/8
Corn—				
July	58 7/8	58 7/8	58 1/4	58 5/8
Sept	61 3/8	61 3/8	60 1/2	60 3/8
Dec.	60 1/4	60 1/4	58 3/8	59 3/8
May	62 1/2	62 1/2	60 3/8	61 1/4
Oats—				
July	41 1/2	41 3/4	41	41 3/8
Sept	40	40	39 3/8	39 5/8
Dec.	41	41	40 1/4	40 1/2
May	43 1/4	43 1/4	42 3/4	42 7/8
Mess pork, per bbl.				
Sept	22 00	22 00	21 85	21 97 1/2
Lard, per 100 lbs.				
July	12 00	12 00	11 87 1/2	11 87 1/2
Sept	12 05	12 07 1/2	11 92 1/2	11 90
Oct.	11 90	11 90	11 77 1/2	11 82 1/2
Short Ribs, per 100 lbs.				
July	12 42 1/2	12 45	12 42 1/2	12 45
Sept	11 97 1/2	11 97 1/2	11 90	11 95
Octo.	11 25	11 35	11 25	11 35

DRY GOODS MARKET.

New York, July 9.—The cotton goods market was fairly steady for the day but trading was light on prints, ginghams, and colored cottons. On gray goods more pressure to sell was evident. Linens rule firm. Burlaps have sold more freely. Fine cottons are steady.

THE COLORED BAPTISTS.

State Convention Meets in Henderson, N. C., This Month.

To the Colored Baptists of North Carolina:

The North Carolina National Baptist State Convention, Rev. C. M. Cartwright, D. D., president, convenes in Henderson, Thursday after second Sunday in July, 1910, closing on the 17th day with the Spring Street Baptist Church, Rev. S. G. Griggs, pastor.

This convention, from its organization has been and is, in strict cooperation with the National Baptist Convention of the United States and cheerfully supports all of her great mission work and noble enterprises; and holds in high esteem her grand army of consecrated and progressive Christian men and women constituting the largest negro organization in the world.

This session promises a pronounced eclipse of all past records. The Woman's State Auxiliary Convention, Mrs. R. L. Kearney, president, meets at the same time and place, and has flattering outlook for a splendid session.

All churches, associations, district and county conventions, Sunday Schools, missionary societies and B. Y. P. U's. throughout the State are invited and urged to send delegates or to represent by letter.

Some of our great heroes and heroines, characters of National fame and reputation, leaders of the denomination and race will visit us and be heard from, viz.:

Rev. M. W. D. Norman, D. D., LL. D.; Rev. W. Bishop Johnson, D. D., LL. D.; Miss N. H. Burroughs, president National Training School for women and girls, on all lines of science, at Washington, D. C.; Rev. R. H. Bowling, D. D., LL. D., president of the Virginia Baptist State Convention; Rev. J. N. Diggs, D. D., president of the Virginia Theological Seminary and College; and our gret, (in brain and works), Rev. R. H. Boyd, D. D., LL. D., secretary National Baptist Publishing Board, Nashville, Tenn., and others.

Let every true and progressive leader talk up the convention and be in line with his work represented in this grand gathering of the Baptists of North Carolina.

Be men! Think for yourselves! Meet us at the convention and be your own judge.

God help us to rally around the flag of honor and high integrity from the mountains to the seashore.

Reduced rates on all roads.

P. S.—Read this letter to the churches and schools.

L. T. CHRISTMAS, State Missionary, Raleigh, N. C.

Work 24 Hours A Day.

The busiest little things ever made are Dr. King's New Life Pills. Every pill is a sugar-coated globule of health, that changes weakness into strength, languor into energy, brain-fag into mental power; curing Constipation, Headache, Chills, Dyspepsia, Malaria, 25c at Robert R. Bellamy's.

FARM HANDS' UNION.

Latest Organization of Labor in Harvest Fields of Northwest.

Spokane, Wash., July 9.—Taking advantage of the shortage of harvest laborers in the Pacific Northwest, where the grain crop this season is estimated at more than 100,000,000 bushels, several organizers, not affiliated with any of the recognized labor bodies, are working in eastern Washington and Oregon to form a Farm Hands' Union, the purpose being to raise the minimum wage of laborers to $3.50 for a day of eight hours. The scale for sack-sewers and forkers is fixed at $5 a day, while the pay of machinemen will be increased from $6.50 to $7 to from $10 to $12 a day.

Efforts are being made by ranchers and orchardists to bring men into the country from Eastern, Central and Southern States, and in addition to these it is likely that students from a dozen or more colleges in various parts of the country can be enlisted to assist in harvesting the grain, grass and fruit crops.

Several attempts have been made in Washington and Oregon to organize farm laborers, but so far they have not been successful. However, the farmers admit that if such an organization could be formed they would have to pay almost any price demanded by the men.

Frank Trader, who appears to be the head of the organizers, says it is purposed to form a local union in every grain district in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana. He declares that the present scale, ranging from $2.50 to $7 a day, is not high enough, "especially," he adds, "at a time when the farmers will be glad to pay more rather than leave their crops in the field. Fifty cents is the initiation fee and we will have enough members at the start to see the thing through. Our members won't work with those not identified with the organization.

WHITEVILLE AFFAIRS.

Train Service Much Appreciated—County Campaign Warming Up.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Whiteville, N. C., July 9.—Mr. J. F. Rulfs, Jr., of the firm of Peterson & Rulf, of your city, was in Whiteville today on business. Mr. Rulf met a warm welcome from his many friends here and had many invitations to stay longer with us. This is his second visit to Whiteville and he promised to come again to see our people and often. He says the special train on the A. C. L. is of great value to Wilmington's retail trade and every merchant feels its beneficial results.

Our county campaign is warming up and the roads are lined with candidates. But everything is passing off very quietly, and the best of feeling prevails. The only issue is rotation in office—the outs contend that two terms should satisfy any office-holder, and is true Democracy, while the present incumbents are showing up their records and assert, it is a bad plan to exchange a tried and experienced official for a new man. There is as yet no candidate announced for the Legislature, but a gentleman in close touch with Hon. J. G. Butler, who so well and faithfully represented this county the last session, says he will announce for re-election in a few days. Mr. Butler is the member who had passed a law requiring our county to pay a bounty of 25 cents apiece for owl and hawk bills. Already over four thousand bills have been sent in and Columbus has paid out over one thousand dollars in bounties. It is charged that other counties, and even South Carolina, are collecting from our treasury for birds of prey shot across the line.

CONGRESSIONAL TALK.

Columbus Situation and What the People Are Saying.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Whiteville, N. C., July 9.—What will the Wrightsville Beach convention do? is now the all-absorbing question. Many do not believe that Congressman Godwin can control enough votes from the opposing side to secure his nomination, while his friends assert that failing to nominate McClammy, enough of the New Hanover delegates will go to Godwin to safely land him There is also some talk about a dark horse. The name of Hon. J. A. Brown, of Chadbourn, is prominently mentioned, as also Hon. J. D. Bellamy, of Wilmington. Many voters in Columbus have never been satisfied over the defeat of Mr. Bellamy, and they consider him one of the brainiest men in the district. An old iron-ribbed Democrat remarked today, "I am in favor of sending John D. Bellamy back to Congress, and then keeping him there." Congressman Godwin's friends in this county are working like beavers, and have not given up hope. In the event of Mr. Godwin's failing in the nomination, there is some talk of his support going to Mr. J. R. Williamson.

Ladies' shirtwaists this week at cost. A. D. Brown.

VERY LOW RATE EXCURSION TO JACKSONVILLE AND TAMPA FLORIDA.

From all points in eastern North and South Carolina, the Atlantic Coast Line will sell, on Tuesday, July 12th, round trip tickets, at very low rates, to Jacksonville and Tampa, Florida.

Tickets will be sold for trains leaving Wilmington 5:35 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. on that day, limited to return, to reach original starting point, on or before Tuesday, July 19, 1910. The round trip fares from Wilmington will be $7.00, to Jacksonville, and $9.00 to Tampa, with corresponding low rates from other points in the radius named.

For folders, schedules and further information call phone 160, Atlantic Coast Line.

T. C. WHITE,
General Passenger Agent,
W. J. CRAIG,
Passenger Traffic Manager.
Jn 29-10d Wilmington, N. C.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, Price, 75c. per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Gaylords

SPECIAL CUT

ON

"Linnene," "Rep"

AND

"Lingerie" Dresses & Suits

Beautiful braided Linene Suits, first value $4.50, this week $2.48

Handsome Lingerie Dresses, formerly $6.00, this week $4.48

Exquisite Rep Suits of the $4.50 class, this week.... $2.98

Bathing Suits, Bathing Caps and Bathing Shoes.

Suits from $1.75 to $5.00

Rubber Caps, 25c to 50c

Shoes and Water Wings..... 25c

Something new, something novel, something beautiful is the Swies Willow Plumes. They are of brilliant lustre, beautiful shape and gorgeous effect, price $2.98

MOSQUITO CANOPIES.

Five different styles, ranging in price from $1.19 to $2.48 all ready for instant use.

HAMMOCKS.

Any style and price you may want, 88c to..... $5.00

TRUNKS AND SUIT CASES.

You can save 25 per cent. by looking our stock over. Our Indestructo fire-proof Trunk is a trunk worth having. Prices range from $1.00 to $25.00

STRAW HATS.

Of all kinds, for ladies, children, men and boys, will be sold this week at a sweeping reduction.

You will find nothing in the city to equal our Special Bargains in ladies' and misses Ties, Oxfords and Pumps.

Children's Canvass Slippers 35c

Ladies' Canvass Slippers 98c

PARASOLS.

A large stock left and we shall close them out this week if low prices will do it.

210, 212, 214 N. FRONT ST.

Jn 26 ff

The COLUMBIA Refrigerator

If there is one thing more than another that a person should choose with care it is their refrigerator.

Your health is, to a certain extent, dependent upon it; for in it, for keeping, is placed the food you eat—your refrigerator must preserve.

The Columbia is the best by actual test—in it things keep perfectly—no taint—all parts easily removed for cleaning—we have them with both galvanized iron and white enamel linings. Prices $8.50 up. Water coolers all sizes.

**WM. E. S

THE WEATHER

U. S. Department of Agriculture Weather Bureau.

Wilmington, N. C., July 10, 1910.

Meterological data for the 24 hours ending at 8 P. M. Saturday, July 9th: Temperature at 8 A. M. 79 degrees; 8 P. M. 79 degrees; maximum 87 degrees; minimum 71 degrees; mean 79 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, .34; for the month, 1.76 inch.

Stage of water in the Cape Fear at Fayetteville at 8 A. M. Friday 5.2 feet.

Weather Forecast.

For North Carolina—Partly cloudy, probably local showers Sunday and Monday, moderate South winds.

Port Calendar—July 10.

Sun Rises.....5:09 A. M.
Sun Sets.....7:26 P. M.
Day's Length.....14 hrs. 17 min.
High water at Southport 11:06 P. M.
High water at Wilmington 2:06 A. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. W. H. Fuchs—Clothing.
J. H. Rehder & Co.—Specials.
Geo. O. Gaylord—Clearing Sale.
Tidewater Power Co.—Concert.
Jacobi Hdw. Co.—Refrigerators.
Suburban Realty & Auction Co.—Sale.
Tidewater Power Co.—Cook With Gas.
C. W. Polvogt Co.—Department Mgr's Sale.
Concord Chapter No. 1, R. A. M.—Convocation.

Business Locals.

Lost—Gold Bracelet.
Wanted—Small Farm.
Wanted—Colored Girl.
Wanted—Building Lot.
D. L. Gore—For Rent.
Lady—Desires Position.
Lost—Watch and Chain.
For Sale—Two Corner Lots.
Mrs. John Murray—Pic-nic.
For Rent—Furnished Rooms.
For Rent—Large South Room.
The Beauty Shop—Hair Goods.
Mrs. Sykes—Puffs and Switches.
Three Rooms—For Housekeeping.
Los Angeles Cider Co.—Salesmen.
The Land and Timber Co.—Farms.
California Cider & Extract Co.—Salesmen.
National Grocery Supply Co.—Start a Cut.
Wanted—Energetic Man by China House.

MUST RECOGNIZE UNION

Demand of Striking Garment Makers In New York City.

New York, July 9.—The leading cloak and skirt makers in this city, the center of the clothing trade of the country, were unanimous today in agreeing that the point at issue between them and their 75,000 striking employes is not one of wages and hours, but of recognition of the union. The employers declare as one man that they will never accept the closed shop.

What especially irks the employers in the demands presented is a clause for union foremen. These will have power, they fear, to over-ride the criticism and orders of the company foremen. The union says it only wants to protect its own members. The employers say it seeks to dictate the whole conduct of the business.

The continued orderliness of the strikers is winning them much public favor. Their leaders cancelled a mass meeting in Union Square today because it was thought inadvisable to mass from 30,000 to 40,000 strikers in one center of the discontent.

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement today declared the strike the largest strike in point of numbers that has ever taken place in this country.

"This," said Mr. Gompers after attending a conference with other labor officials and strike leaders, "is a strike against a continuance of the inhuman conditions under which the workers in this industry have been laboring, and when the actual conditions are made known to the world the support of the working people of the country will soon be enlisted on the side of the workers."

MAHARANEE OF BARODA

Criticised the Speech of Roosevelt. Visit to This Country.

New York, July 9.—The Guild Hall speech of Theodore Roosevelt in which he gave Great Britain advice on how to rule her colonies, echoed across the seas to India and found one of its many answers late as today from the lips of the Maharanee, of Baroda, who with her husband the Gaekwar, is now in New York on a trip around the world.

"I do not like the speech of your soldier Roosevelt," said the Maharanee, "in which he told the English how to rule my people and the Egyptians, what can he know? He has never been in my country. He should not speak of things of which he knows nothing.

"One cannot learn the heart of a people in a year, in a hundred years; and my people do not show their hearts easily."

The Maharanee is well educated, speaks several languages and has advanced ideas in which her husband shares—within limits.

"Women's influence," he said today, "is most potent; and I want the women of my country to think for themselves."

That is as far as the Gaekwar will go. "Suffragettes?" he asked. "Are there really such things? I thought they were fabulous, like the unicorn. No, they would not be popular in my country."

His wife thinks that American women are beautiful, perhaps, "but their styles," she adds, "are not for our country. Our standard of beauty is simple grace, the natural shape of the head, the natural line of the figure. That is all."

FILLS SELF IN CEMETERY.

White Plains Merchant Dead on Grave of Relatives.

New York, July 9.—Henry Fischer, a well-to-do merchant of White Plains, N. Y., was found today lying beside the graves of his mother, father and brother, in Woodlawn cemetery, at Fort Lee, N. J., with a bullet hole in his temple and a revolver, one chamber of which was empty, in his limp hand.

Nearby lay a note addressed to a friend in which the suicide wrote: "I take this course while I am still within my reason, as I fear that if I should continue trying to straighten matters out I would go mad, which would be still worse for my loved ones."

Attached to the note was a draft of his will in which he left everything to his wife. So far as is known he had no business troubles and his family life was happy.

What you may have been calling the "good fortune in business affairs" of someone you know may be simply the courage to advertise.

SHAW NOMINATED ON 510TH BALLOT

(Continued From Page One.)

No nomination having resulted, the next ballot was called and Sampson swung back into line for Ricaud: Williams 43.50, Shaw 62.75, Ricaud 66.75.

The next two ballots showed no change except that Pender increased the Snaw strength by one vote. The convention recessed for half an hour or more while the Duplin delegation were in conference out of the room, there being an effort to get Grady into the race again. This, however, apparently failed.

While the convention waited, the executive committee was named as follows: New Hanover, John F. Furlong; Duplin, R. D. Johnson; Lenoir, L. R. Varser; Sampson, John D. Kerr; Pender, E. L. Larkins; Onslow, John W. Burton.

The 510th ballot was called and resulted as follows:

	Williams.	Shaw.
Duplin	33	
Lenoir		30
New Hanover	12	30
Onslow		20
Pender	9.50	10.50
Sampson		28
Totals	54	118.50

Mr. Shaw was called out and being called to the stand made a brief address. He said that he thanked all for the honor conferred upon him and he hoped later to be present to discuss the issues of the campaign. He thanked especially his own county of Lenoir and Onslow county, which stood for him through thick and thin. He also wanted to thank the "lone statesmen", Mr. T. W. Wood, who stood by him so loyally in New Hanover. The convention adjourned sine die at 11:45 o'clock.

Morning Session.

The Star yesterday morning carried the report of the proceedings of the convention up to 3 A. M. At that hour there were several efforts towards adjournment, but every motion to that effect was overwhelmingly defeated and the convention remained in session until 6 A. M. without result. On the 321st ballot, the vote stood Williams 51, Grady 54.25, Shaw 62.75 and Hon. E. M. Koonce, of Onslow 5, from New Hanover. On the 322nd New Hanover increased this to 40 for Koonce and Maj. John D. Kerr, of Sampson, received a complimentary vote of 20 from Pender. On a subsequent ballot New Hanover divided its vote equally between Williams and Grady and on the next gave 30 to Williams and 12 for Grady. On the 340th, Cameron F. MacRae, Esq., of Wilmington, was given New Hanover's solid vote and on a subsequent ballot New Hanover cast 40 for Grady and two for Williams. However, all this jockeying was without effect and failed in the slightest to shake the rock-ribbed delegations of Onslow and Lenoir and the Grady proportion in Sampson. Duplin eased up in the 365th and gave its solid vote for Robert Ruark, Esq., of New Hanover, and on the next gave a solid vote for C. D. Weeks, of Wilmington. New Hanover responded to both Weeks and Ruark with 40 votes, but there was nothing doing as to dark horses. In the 372nd New Hanover gave A. G. Ricaud, Esq., its solid delegation and Duplin responded with a solid 33 for Geo. L. Peschau, Esq., which was responded to by New Hanover, but still no break. In the 374th Duplin gave its solid vote to Hon. Rodolph Duffy and New Hanover came back with its solid delegation but flirting was not a profitable pastime. New Hanover gave Wm. J. Bellamy, Esq., of New Hanover, its solid delegation but Duplin only responded to the sally. In the 376th Sampson relented and gave 3 3-4 for Hon. A. G. Ricaud, of New Hanover, and this was promptly met by 40 from New Hanover and on the next ballot the same from Duplin, but the vote soon relapsed to normal. Duplin once again cast a solid delegation for J. T. Bland, Esq., of Pender, but the dull monotony proceeded without result until 6 A. M., when tired and worn out, the delegates wended their way to hotel or home for a brief respite until 10 o'clock.

Reassembling at 10 o'clock yesterday morning the deadlock was, if anything, a little tighter and there was no result at 12:30 o'clock when a recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

After a recess from 12:30 to 2:30 o'clock, the 437th ballot was called with the result as follows: Grady 56 3-4, Shaw 64 1-4; Williams 52. Maj. Jno. D. Kerr was recognized and addressed the convention briefly in the interest of Grady and harmony. E. L. Larkins, Esq., spoke in behalf of Williams, and the next ballot was changed only in that Pender gave a slight increase to Shaw. The 450th ballot had been called at 3 o'clock with no change, and R. D. Johnson, Esq., made a beautiful appeal in behalf of Duplin's favorite son. On the 451st ballot New Hanover divided its vote two for Grady and 40 for B. G. Empie, increasing the latter to 41 on the next ballot. There was still no nomination. Sampson gave Empie four on the next ballot and on the next Duplin gave Empie 25 and Grady 8, running Empie's vote to 70. On the 456th ballot Sampson gave Empie 10, but the votes of the other counties had become normal except New Hanover, which continued to vote 40 and Duplin gave him 25 on the next, running his vote to 70. Sampson threw a bouquet to Williams on a succeeding ballot. New Hanover caucused for some time at 3:30 o'clock. The 469th ballot was called and New Haonver cast 40 for Grady, Williams 1 and Shaw 1. Pender cast its Williams vote for Grady, running the latter to 75.25. On the next ballot Pender swung in 2 for Williams and New Hanover gave 39 for Williams, the latter developing a strength of 74. The vote then very soon relapsed to normal and the ceaseless gring continued.

At 4 o'clock the convention was resting on its arms, so to speak, and among the delegates on the floor there was a suggestion that an adjournment be taken to Warsaw next week. This seemed to be opposed by Duplin, New Hanover and a majority of the other delegates. After an intermission of an hour the 478th ballot was called and there was no change for several ballots until Pender gave two additional votes for Williams, which immediately reverted. There was further caucus of the New Hanover and Duplin counties. Shortly after 6 o'clock the 486th ballot was called and there was no change. There was another brief intermission, Mr. J. H. Newbury, of Magnolia, at 6 o'clock moved to adjourn until 9 o'clock, but the motion was overwhelmingly lost and the 491st ballot was called with no change. After the 493rd ballot at 6:30 o'clock a motion to adjourn to 7:30 was again put and it was declared carried.

HUGHES TO SEE TEDDY.

Conference Arranged for Next Tuesday—No [illegible]

Albany, N. Y., July 9.—Governor Hughes will be the guest of Col. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay on Tuesday next according to announcement made today at the executive chamber.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 9.—No one is expected at Sagamore Hill tomorrow or Monday.

"I shall have no visitors until Governor Hughes arrives next Tuesday," Mr. Roosevelt said today. "The Governor will spend the night here."

The colonel spent most of the day trying to make some headway with the piles of letters that await his attention. Despite the heat he stuck to his work faithfully until late in the afternoon when he stopped work for a game of tennis.

There were letters asking aid, begging advice and volunteering it. So many of them were invitations to make speeches that if he were to accept them all the former President would have to keep talking steadily for a large part of the remainder of his life.

The colonel consented this afternoon to give a little information about his son Kermit's departure for Europe today, which caused so many conjectures. Kermit, he said, was sailing in accordance with a plan made long ago to spend as much time of the Summer as possible in studying at Paris. The plan had been made before Kermit and his father left for Africa and Kermit probably would not have returned to this country until later had not his brother Theodore cabled a request that he act as best man at Theodore's wedding to Miss Alexander. Kermit accepted and is now on his way back to Paris to carry out his original plan.

There was not a sign of a politician near Sagamore Hill today.

AN UNLAWFUL COMBINATION

Umbrella Manufacturers Plead Guilty In Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, July 9.—The National Umbrella Frame Company of Philadelphia, the Newark Rivet Works and the Newark Tube and Metal Works, both of Newark, N. J., today in the United States court in this city entered a technical pleading of guilty to a charge of forming a combination in restraint of trade and Judge Holland imposed a fine of $1,000 upon each, the minimum sentence.

Although it was known that the alleged unlawful combination of manufacturers of umbrella ribs and rods and other materials did not work any hardships on the consumers, the fact that a teconical plea of guilty had been entered by the defendant made it necessary for the court in inflicting a punishment upon them.

At the hearing it was brought out that some years ago competition in metal materials for umbrellas was so keen that a number of firms were forced out of business. Later an agreement was entered into by a number of firms which were able to continue their business to regulate prices.

A letter was produced that had been sent to the Department of Justice at Washington by the customers defendants in which they asked the authorities to drop the prosecution in as much as they were not affected by the combination, but were really benefitted by the agreement to regulate the cost of the metals.

Their request was refused, and when the cause came up before Judge Holland the firms admitted that they were technically guilty of the charge that they were restraining trade.

DR. COOK WAS SEEN.

Living in Mountains of South America—Tells of Explorer.

New York, July 9.—Another traveler has come back from South America with tales of the vanished polar explorer, Dr. Frederick A. Cook.

This time it is Dr. Robert N. Keeley, of Philadelphia, and he brings a photograph to prove his tale. Dr. Cook shows in the print wearing a long rain coat, a golf cap, and without the mustache he had when he toured the country giving lectures.

Dr. Keeley, who arrived today, did not succeed in interviewing Dr. Cook.

"The doctor keeps very much to himself," he explained, "and avoids Americans whenever possible. He is living in Cumbre, 12,800 feet up in the Chilean Andes."

SCHOONER CRAIG ASHORE.

Went Aground Near Cape Henry and Later Floated.

Norfolk, Va., July 9.—The coasting schooner Nellie W. Craig, Capt. Lane, which sailed from Norfolk today for Charleston, S. C., with coal, went ashore in attempting to round Cape Henry on her way to sea. A Maryland pilot boat pulled on her unsuccessfully shortly after the Craig stranded but it is expected she will be floated by morning. Several tugs are now working on her.

The schooner Nellie W. Craig, reported ashore at Cape Henry, was floated at 5:55 this afternoon and started for Norfolk in tow of the tug Edna V. Crew.

'Foley's Kidney Pills Have Cured Me.'

The above is a quotation from a letter written by H. M. Winkler, Evansville, Ind. "I contracted a severe case of kidney trouble. My back gave out and pained me. I seemed to have lost all strength and ambition; was bothered with dizzy spells, my head would swim and specks float before my eyes. I took Foley Kidney Pills regularly and am now perfectly well and feel like a new man. Foley Kidney Pills have cured me." Robt. R. Bellamy.

The New Bonds

If you have North Carolina Four Per Cent Bonds, due July 1st, 1910, send them to us for payment or exchange for the new issue. We purchased $150,000.00 of the new Bonds, which are free of all taxes, and being a State depository are prepared to take up the maturing Bonds.

THE SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK

PETERSBURG CITIZEN DEAD.

Hugh R. Smith Stricken With Apoplexy—Former Postmaster.

Petersburg, Va., July 9.—Former Postmaster Hugh R. Smith, commissioner of revenue of this city, died of apoplexy at his home here today. He was stricken with apoplexy last night and died without regaining consciousness.

Mr. Smith was a Confederate Veteran and as past commander of A. P. Hill Camp went to Springfield, Mass., with the Hill Camp to participate in the July Fourth celebration. He was adjutant general of the twelfth Virginia regiment of Mahone's brigade in the war between the States. Yesterday, two days after his return from Springfield, he attended a ball game and appeared in the best of health. He was 70 years of age.

ATTACK ON CHATTANOOGA.

Troops of Three States and Regulars of United States Army.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 9.—Fighting over the battle fields of Chicamauga where in the early sixties was fought the bloodiest contest of the war between the States, regular troops of the United States army today made an attack on Chattanooga. The city was defended by militia troops of Tennessee, Florida and Mississippi, under command of Gen. Arthur Fridgre. The battle waged hot from soon after midnight until 10 o'clock in the morning. Both sides claimed victory and at a late hour tonight the umpires decided the battle a draw. The regular soldiers contend that the militia was out generalled, outflanked and routed.

NEGRO SLAYER KILLED.

Surrounded in Swamp and Shot to Death in Florida.

Tampa, Fla., July 9.—Sam McIntosh, a negro, was surrounded in a swamp near Kathleen this afternoon and shot to death when he resisted arrest at the hands of a sheriff's posse.

McIntosh was being pursued for shooting six times at D. Strickland, president of the Strickland Lumber Company. He tried to borrow money from Strickland and when he refused pulled a revolver and commenced firing. The negro was chased to a nearby swamp and trailed with bloodhounds. The negroes are considerably excited over the killing.

Why Is Sugar Sweet?

If sugar did not dissolve in the mouth you could not taste the sweet. GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC is as strong as the strongest bitter tonic, but you do not taste the bitter because the ingredients do not dissolve in the mouth, but do dissolve readily in the acids of the stomach. Is just as good for Grown People as for Children. The First and Original Tasteless Chill Tonic. The Standard for 30 years. 50c.

The messages from the merchants are always interesting—and usually affect the "state of your purse."

Real French Drip Coffee can not be made unless the coffee itself is prepared, blended and roasted according to the famous French method. Use

LUZIANNE COFFEE

For French Drip Coffee — For all-around family use

THE REILY TAYLOR CO. NEW ORLEANS, U.S.A.

STAR BUSINESS LOCALS

Advertisements inserted under this head one cent per word for each insertion but no advertisement taken for less than 25c. Additional words, more than 25, one cent per word. Unless the advertiser has a regular account, all advertisements under this head are STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE, the amount being too small to warrant a charge. The Star will send without charge, A. D. T. (Western Union) Messenger to any address in the city for advertisements in this department upon request by 'Phone to No. 51. A. D. T. Messenger will also call for telegrams for the Western Union Telegraph Co., or for notes or small packages to be delivered anywhere in the city. No charge for the telegrams but a small charge for strictly A. D. T. calls or telephone subscribers may at any time telephone their telegrams, bills rendered to suit the sender, daily, weekly or monthly. For this service call Western Union, 'Phone No. 2. But for advertisements always call the Star office No. 51. Copy for Business Locals cannot be taken over the telephone but upon request Messenger will be dispatched to any part of the city for them.

TRAVELING SALESMAN wanted for North Carolina $37.50 weekly and expenses. We prepay freight on all orders. Los Angeles Cider Co., Atlanta, Ga. jul 10 1t*

LOST—Child's plain gold band bracelet, either on late beach car Saturday night or on Seventh street. Reward if returned to Star office. jul 10 1t

FOR RENT—No. 204 and 206 North Water street. Will rent as a whole or rent different parties. Possession given October first. Apply to D. L. Gore. jul 10 6t

SALESMEN WANTED—Sell grocers, druggists and confectioners; $125 monthly and expenses. California Cider & Extract Co., 190 Leffingwell, St. Louis, Mo. jul 10 1t*

START A CUT RATE grocery mail order business at home in spare time. Earn $25 per week. We start you. National Grocery Supply Co., Grand Rapid, Mich. jul 10 1t*

LARGE SOUTH ROOM suitable for couple or two young men, use of bath and telephone. Centrally located, excellent fare. For terms address "Comfort" care Star. jul 10 1t*

WANTED—Neat colored girl to do housework and help with cooking. Apply Monday at 15 North Second street. jul 10 1t*

STAR BUSINESS LOCALS

THE BEAUTY SHOP—Shampooing, massage, hair-goods, combings, made-up in latest styles, switches, puffs, turbans, chignons, etc. Phone 1543, getting no response, call 1070, at 404 North Seventh street. jul 10 1t*.

PIC-NIC—There will be a basket pic-nic at Mrs. John Murray's place on Acorn Branch Wednesday, July 13th. There will be music and dancing, baseball game and sack races for the day. Everybody invited. jul 10 2t*

WANTED—By an import china house, energetic man to handle line on commission basis. Good opportunity for party wanting side line. Goods sold by illustrations. Have also an opening on salary basis for capable man with established trade. Address with references, J. R. Co., 32 S. Howard street, Baltimore, Md. jul 10 13 16 3t

LADY DESIRES position as stenographer, permanent or temporary. Good references. Address Box 107, City. jul 10 1t*

THREE ROOMS for light housekeeping with gas range and all modern conveniences, 216 South Second street. jul 10 1t

LOST—Saturday at Court House or on street car double face silver watch with gold chain. Reward for recovery. Leave at H. Bowden's, 120 Red Cross street ju 10 1t*

FOR RENT—One or two furnished rooms, comfortable, reasonable price. Quiet house, 306 Orange street. jul 10 1t

WANTED—Building lot or residence at Carolina Heights or Place. State terms, sizes and locations. Box 678, City. ju 10 1t

FOR SALE—Castle Heights, two adjoining corner lots on Castle street road. Address "Lots," care Star. jul 10 1t*

WANTED—Small farm near Smithfield, N. C. The Land and Timber Co., Box 634, Wilmington, N. C. jul 10 1t

FARMS and timber lands for sale on terms or for cash. Send for our booklet. The Land and Timber Co., Wilmington, N. C. jul 10 1t

MRS. SYKES will on Monday and Tuesday make puffs three for 50 cents, also switches and puff turbans made from combings. jul 10 1t*

NOTARY PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER: Expert typewriting and stenographic work. Multigraph circulars, imitation typewritten letters, forms, etc., startlingly cheap. Notary public also. Meares Harriss, 114 Princess street, Phone 708. ap 28 tu thu su tf

TAILORING—A large line of fashionable Spring and Summer suitings and trouserings on exhibition at Leger Meyer's. Merchant Tailoring at modest prices. Smith uilding, second floor. ap 24 su tf

FOR SALE—A few choice barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels at $1.50 to $2.00 each, also eggs for hatching at $1.50 per 15. Stock guaranteed as good as any in the State. O. F. Wolf & Son., Bolton, N. C. ja 9 sun 6 m.

WANTED—Traveling salesman. Salary and expenses. Big demand for our goods. Answer quick as territory is limited. Sales Manager, N. 207 South Commercial street, St. Louis, Mo. ja 9 eo su 26t

SALES AGENT for forced draft equipment and boiler plants. Guaranteed territory. Commission basis. Address Wing, 90 West street, New York City. jul 9 3t

FIRE SALE TODAY—Everything good to eat in my line, fruits and vegetables, also smoked meats, cantaloupes fresh in this morning for your breakfast. J. W. Batson. Phone No. 72. jul 9 1t

WANTED—One six foot counter show case; one ice box; one computing counter scales; one cash register and other store fixtures wanted; will pay reasonable price. Address C., Star office. jul 7 tf

DR. CHARLES T. HARPER—Practice limited to kidney, genito-urinary and rectal diseases. Offices 507-508 Southern Building, phone 1,166. ma 25 tf

WANTED—Able-bodied colored boy, 13 to 16 years of age, to work around building and make himself generally useful. Apply between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning. Star office. jul 7 3t

LUMINA RESTAURANT on Wrightsville Beach, now open day and night. Service first class, city prices. Sea food a specialty. Shadeland Dairy ice cream fresh daily. Ocean View Co., proprietors. ju 12 1m.

SPECIALTIES—All sorts of fish and clam fritters; our regular dinners are growing in popularity every day; at the car junction, Front and Princess streets. Junction Restaurant. Phone 1598. ma 18 tf

FOR SALE—Three-pound standard canned apples; quality guaranteed. Going to close out at 70 cents per dozen, considerably less than can be purchased from the factory. Call on us at once. Elegant quality. The Stone Company, phones 352 and 550. ju 22 tf

ARE YOU GOING on your vacation? See Uncle Charley for a good leather suit case, a good trunk, 108 Market street. Just a whisper from Front street. ap 28 tf

BOARDERS WANTED—Good board can be had at second cottage north of Lumina by day, week or month at reasonable rates. Mrs. A. A. Nathan. ju 12 tf

THE GILBERT HOUSE—Combines home comforts with hotel conveniences. Front and Princess streets, junction of all car lines. Electric lights and hot water. Table equals the best and rates reasonable. Transient $1.25 to $1.50 per day. Special rates to regular and table boarders. ma 20 tf.

ANNOUNCEMENT—Messrs. Foltz & Kendrick wish to announce that they have taken possession of the U. C. Ellis Studio. They have placed it in a perfectly sanitary condition, and are prepared to make the finest class of portrait work ever shown in Wilmington. ap 24 tf

DO YOU WANT to make money, if so ship C. D. Gilbert your produce of all kinds, wool, tallow, hides and beeswax. You can always find him at 212 Market street, Wilmington, N. C. ju 5 tf

CONCORD CHAPTER NO. 1 R. A. M.

COMPANIONS:

There will be a Special Convocation Monday evening at 8 o'clock to confer the Past Masters degree.

By order of the High Priest,
W. A. MARTIN,
Secretary.

jul 10 1t

Nitrate of Soda

314 Bags Nitrate Soda.
216 Bags Muriate Potash.
111 Bags Sulphate Potash.
364 Bags Blood Bone and Potash.
750 lb. Tobacco Twine.
269 Bags Ship Stuff.
189 Bags Wheat Bran.
61 Cases Pure Salt Brick.
47 Cases Medicated Salt Brick.
71 Kegs New Mullets.

We still have cotton sheets, bagging, ties, etc.

W. B. COOPER
IMPORTER AND JOBBER
jul 3 tf

A Funny Root

Money is a funny commodity. It is hard to get and harder to keep.

MONEY furnishes many pleasures and comforts, and yet it is the basis of many a heartache and of many burdens.

Truly it has been written that "Money is the root of all evil."

The best place to keep your money when you get it is in a Bank Why not the

American National Bank
of Wilmington

The Bank where your individuality counts.

Remember we pay 4 per cent. interest on savings and issue certificates of deposit.

W. B. COOPER, President. THOS. E. COOPER, Cashier.

CLOTHING AND SHOES

We buy from the best makers in the various lines. Shoes and clothing we can guarantee. We can fit, and have a shoe for every foot in the family in a satisfactory manner with a "Just Right" Shoe or we'll refund the money.

We always have the new things in Gents' Furnishings, Underwear, Socks and Stockings. Try the Holeproof Socks with a six months guarantee.

Make our store your trading place for the whole family and get a chance at our premiums.

J. W. H. Fuchs

jul 10 tf

Royal
STANDARD TYPEWRITER
$65.00

As high as quality can go.

As high as price should go.

You can pay more, but you cannot buy more.

Sold only by

C. W. YATES & CO.

Headquarters for Typewriters and Office Supplies.

jul 9 tf

SURELY

The Best

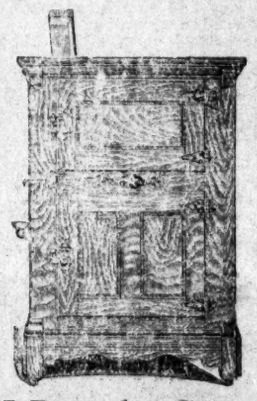
is not too good when selecting a Wedding Gift for the Bride.

When presenting some member of your family with a Birthday gift.

When buying an article of personal jewelry for your own use!

When looking for The Best you'll find it here.

A. O. SCHUSTER
JEWELER
104 North Front Street.



North Star Refrigerators

Special 10% Reduction Sale

Seventeen Reasons

Why you should buy the

NORTH STAR REFRIGERATORS

1st. Economy in ice. There are seven walls to protect the ice.
2nd. Durability. No mitres to open.
3rd. Best Nickle Plated trimmings.
4th. Ice chamber lined with Galvanized Steel.
5th. The improved ice rack.
6th. Ice chamber cannot leak.
7th. Automatic trap.
8th. Provision chamber does not overflow on the floor.
9th. Drain-pipe is removable, making easy to clean if necessary.
10th. Drain-trough in bottom helps circulation and is convenient in cleaning refrigerator.
11th. Trap in front where easily seen and waste pan emptied when full.
12th. Shelves are galvanized steel.
13th. Patent casters that cannot drop out.
14th. Lid locked together at corners making them durable.
15th. No condensation owing to a perfect circulation.
16th. Superior finish.
17th. Our guarantee that every "North Star" Refrigerator will be exactly as represented.

N. JACOBI HARDWARE CO.
10 and 12 South Front Street.

jul 10 tf

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company
Office of the Treasurer.

Wilmington, N. C., June 28th, 1910.

The board of Directors of Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company has declared a dividend of three per cent. on the Common Capital Stock of that company, payable at the office of the Treasurer, at Wilmington, North Carolina, on and after July 11th, 1910, to stockholders of record on June 22nd, 1910. The transfer books are closed from the 22nd day of June, 1910, at three o'clock P. M., to the 12th day of July, 1910, at ten o'clock A. M., both dates inclusive.

JAMES F. POST,
Treasurer.

jl 6-11th-inc.

SECOND SECTION

THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON

FOUNDED A.D. 1867

PAGES 9 TO 14

VOL. LXXXVI—NO. 90. WILMINGTON, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1910. WHOLE NUMBER 13,343.

QUESTION OF RATES FROM LOCAL VIEWPOINT

Prefaced by tables of comparative distances from points in the West to Wilmington and competitive ports in Virginia with a statement of comparative rates, both class and commodity, from and to the same points, the Chamber of Commerce has just had printed in pamphlet form some excerpts from the annual address of President J. A. Taylor at a late meeting of that body. The tables of distances and rates upon which the discussion is based are as follows:

Comparative Distances.

CHICAGO.

To Richmond .... 923 miles
To Norfolk ....1,012 miles
To Wilmington ....1,055 miles

ST. LOUIS.

To Richmond .. .. 992 miles
To Norfolk .. ..1,081 miles
To Wilmington .. ..1,025 miles

CINCINNATI.

To Richmond—C. & O. .. ..617 miles
To Norfolk—C. & O. .. .. ..706 miles
To Wilmington—C. & O. ....766 miles
To Wilmington—Southern ..772 miles
To Wilmington—(Jellico Route).....
....743 miles

LOUISVILE.

To Richmond—C. & O. ....683 miles
To Norfolk—C. & O. .. ..771 miles
To Wilmington—Southern ..751 miles
To Wilmington—Southern (Jellico route) ....728 miles

COMPARATIVE RATES.

Classes.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Commodities. P.H. Pro.	Flour	Grain
Chicago to Nor. & Rich	72	62	47	42	47	22	27	13.7	13
Wilmington	122	102	78	58	67	37	51	24.7	24
St. Louis to Nor. & Rich	84.5	73	55.5	38	32	26	32	16.7	16
Wilmington	115	97	75	56	45	36	46	25	24
Cincinnati to Nor. & Rich.	62	53.5	40.5	27.5	23	18.5	23	14.5	14
Wilmington	82	68	53	41	32	25	31	21	20
Louisville to Nor. & Rich	62	53.5	40.5	27.5	23	18.5	23	14.5	14
Wilmington	82	68	53	41	32	25	31	21	20

An analysis of the foregoing tables of comparative distances and freight rates will disclose the following startling facts:

The short-line distance from Chicago Norfolk compared with the short-line distance from Chicago to Wilmington is in favor of Norfolk only 43 miles; while the rate on packing house products from Chicago to Norfolk is 27 cents per 100 lbs. and to Wilmington 51 cents per 100 lbs.

The short-line distance from St. Louis to Norfolk as compared with the short-line distance from St. Louis to Wilmington is in favor of Wilmington 56 miles; while the rate on packing house products from St. Louis to Norfolk is 32 cents per 100 lbs. and to Wilmington 66 cents per 100 lbs.

The shortline distance from Cincinnati to Norfolk as compared with the short-line distance from Cincinnati to Wilmington is in favor of Norfolk only 37 miles; while the rate on packing house products from Cincinnati to Norfolk is 23 cents per 100 lbs. and to Wilmington 51 cents per 100 lbs.

The shortline distance from Louisville to Norfolk as compared with the short-line distance from Louisville to Wilmington is in favor of Wilmington 43 miles; while the rate on packing house products from Louisville to Norfolk is 23 cents per 100 lbs. and to Wilmington 51 cents per 100 lbs.

Chicago and Cincinnati are the great packing house centers of the country, and packing house producrs embrace all kinds of canned meats, such as beef, ham, bacon, etc.—foods which are used largely and principally by the laboring classes as substitutes for fresh and salt meats.

Similar discriminations in favor of Norfolk and against Wilmington are noticeable in all class rates, and are especially indefensible in commodity rates which include the great staples, such as flour, grain, etc.

Case to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In 1899 the business interests of Wilmington, representing all classes of commerce and industry, made up a case for the Interstate Commerce Commission in which the foregoing facts as to relative distances and freight rates were set out in much elaboration; and after two years deliberation the Commission handed down its opinion virtually denying the petition, basing its decision on the following alleged conditions of inequality:

Trunk line service.
Population and banking capital.
Coastwise shipping facilities.

When this case was carried to the Commission the banking capital of Norfolk was $1,500,000, and the banking capital of Wilmington $500,000, while Wilmington's population was only about half that of Norfolk. We had no trunk line to the West and only about 18 feet of water over the bar and at the docks at Wilmington, and our coastwise shipping facilities were meagre and inadequate. At that time the power of the Commission over rates was limited to a judicial condemnation of an excessive rate, and the power to prescribe a rate was conspicuously absent. Most of these adverse conditions have since been overcome, and the situation is now as follows:

The banking capital of Wilmington has grown to $2,000,000; depth of water has increased to 23 feet; population has doubled; volume of business has more than doubled; the Interstate Commerce Commission has been given legislative power whereby it can prescribe a lawful and equitable rate, and the acquisition of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad has supplied a continuous rail service to the West. By a singular coincidence the acquisition of the Louisville & Nashville by the Atlantic Coast Line cured two evils at once by establishing both a trunk line to the West and the short-line distance.

The only condition of our relative inequality remaining unmended is the matter of coastwise shipping facilities. We are still with only one steamship line to Wilmington, and a recent effort to have the railroads pro rate with the Clyde Line, so as to increase the movement of freight to the interior via Wilmington, was checked by both the Atlantic Coast Line and Seaboard Air Line in applying to this route rates practically identical with movement via Norfolk, and abstracting from the through rate a minimum of 70 per cent. and a maximum of 82 per cent.—leaving the Clyde Line the residue after deducting therefrom the transfer charges of 3 cents per 100 lbs.

The controlling reason for promoting interchange of business between the Clyde Line and the railroads was to enlarge our shipping facilities through increased movement of tonnage via this port, and thus overcoming, at least in part, the remaining condition of relative inequality. The railroads, recognizing the strategic move, blocked the project on the ostensible ground that it was to the interest of Wilmington to be given a monopoly of local territory. Upon this theory neither Norfolk nor Baltimore would ever have been devolped, and we deprecate the enforced embrace of a friendship which prescribes our limits and proscribes our rights—such a demonstrative affection as the lion shows to the lamb which it devours to save from the ravages of the wolf.

The law of 1906, amending the Interstate Commerce Act, materially enlarged the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the power to condemn an unlawful rate is now supplemented by the power to prescribe a lawful rate. Before legislative power was given to the Commission the condemnation of an illegal rate was often defeated by the railroads changing a rate in an infinitesimal degree, reducing, for instance, a condemned rate of 20 cents to 19 1-2 cents . Clothing the Commission with legislative power was an earnest of the purpose of Congress to give that tribunal effective control over rates, and the bill now pending in Congress is designed to still further increase the powers of the Commission.

Thus, it will be seen, the principal physical conditions upon which an adverse decision was rendered in our case have been removed, and there is strong reason for the opinion that a new case to the Commission would win our contention for equality of rates with Norfolk. It was confidently hoped that when the Atlantic Coast Line acquired a through connection to the West it would on its own initiative give relief to Wilmington, but this reasonable expectation has been wholly disappointed. The value of a professed friendship is more acurately reflected in actions than words.

The effect of these discriminations is to limit Wilmington's natural territory to 100 miles or less, and when this limit is exceeded we must do business at a sacrifice of profit. How intolerably galling this restriction is, the following table of combination rates on lard discloses:

	From Chicago	Via Nor'fk	Via Wil'tn
Newbern, N. C...	43.5	43.5	52
Kinston, N. C.	49	49	51.2
Goldsboro, N. C...	49	49	51.2
Dunn, N. C.	51	51	52
Fay'ville, N. C. ..	45	45	46
Lumb'ton, N. C...	55	47	53

This means that Wilmington cannot supply as staple an article as lard to any of the foregoing towns in competition with either Chicago or Norfolk; while the Norfolk combination is so based that Norfolk can come within 68 miles of Wilmington and shut out both Chicago and Wilmington. Because of this fact the large Chicago packers find it to their interest to carry their depots at Norfolk instead of at Wilmington.

Contentions Stated.

In defense of these discriminations the Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Air Line contend:

That Wilmington is in the group of South Atlantic ports, and that to put Wilmington on a parity with Norfolk would disrupt the alignment and force a similar treatment for all South Atlantic ports.

That they had no part in making the Norfolk rates and have no part in maintaining them, and that the Norfolk situation is controlled entirely by the action of the roads entering that port.

That the application of the Norfolk rates to Richmond, Lynchburg and other Virginia points was a necessity imposed by the original interpretation of the long and short haul clause of the Interstate Commerce Law.

That the traffic conditions at Norfolk are substantially dissimilar to those at Wilmington, because of which Wilmington cannot produce sufficient tonnage to justify Norfolk rates.

That to reduce rates to Wilmington to a parity with Norfolk would force a ruinous reduction to all interior intermediate points.

This is a condensed but reasonably full statement of the contentions of the railroads—contentions gathered from various sources and covering a period of protracted controversy. These will be answered with tolerable fullness:

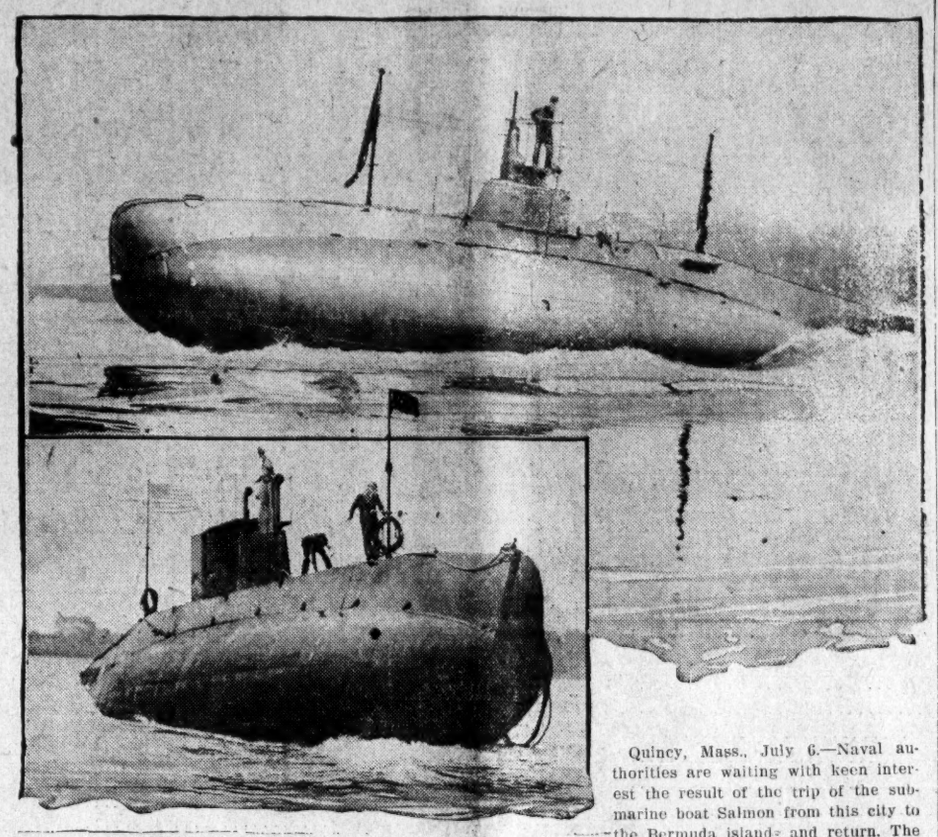
It is admitted that Wilmington is in the group of South Atlantic ports, but it is denied that the line which divides the South Atlantic from the North Atlantic ports is anything more than an arbitrary demarcation—a discrimination which recognizes the northern line of North Carolina and the southern line of Virginia as marking a watershed—bringing to Norfolk a precipitation of commercial favors which spells progress and prosperity, and to Wilmington a dearth of opportunity which spells stagnation and struggle.

It is admitted that to put Wilmington on a parity with Norfolk would disrupt the arbitrary alingment which divides the privileges of the North Atlantic ports from the burdens of the South Atlantic ports; but the ground of this arbitrary division is not conceded nor its justice admitted. Norfolk did not enjoy the privileges of a North Atlantic port until the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad applied Baltimore rates, and other roads thereafter entering Norfolk applied these rates not only to Norfolk but to interior Virginia points also. Thus, was the Virginia cities situation brought about. Upon a parity of reasoning why did not or do not the railroads entering Wilmington apply Norfolk rates? What right, human or divine, protects Norfolk from Baltimore competition which should not with equal justice protect Wilmington from Norfolk competition!

The Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Air Line are not charged with responsibility for Norfolk's rates, although it is admitted that the Southern Railway is not only a party to these rates but is a participant in the traffic; but both the Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Air Line are primarily responsible for Norfolk's southern rates—rates hardly less discriminatory against Wilmington, and less defensible, than preferential western rates. Rates from New Orleans on rice, sugar, molasses, etc., are considerably less to Norfolk and other Virginia points than to Wilmington, notwithstanding that this traffic moves constructively via Wilmington in reaching Virginia territory. If it is contended by the Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Air Line that they do not at present participate in this business to the Virginia cities, it will not be denied that they formerly participated in it and are still parties to these rates. If all of this southern business is now monopolized by the Southern Railway it is a monopoly of recent date, and the withdrawal of the Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Air Line, if they have withdrawn, does not excuse them from this gross discrimination against Wilmington. Can the Southern Railway afford to haul southern products to the Virginia cities at lower rates than the Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Air Line can afford to haul these products to

(Continued on Page Thirteen.)

Submarine Boat Salmon Is Off For Record Breaking Cruise



Quincy, Mass., July 6.—Naval authorities are waiting with keen interest the result of the trip of the submarine boat Salmon from this city to the Bermuda islands and return. The Salmon will attempt the longest trip ever made by this class of fighting crafts, and in some circles it has been suggested that the trip is a dangerous one. During the past year submarines have met with a number of fatal accidents, with the result that some critics are inclined to say the naval officials are wrong in ordering the Salmon off on such a long trip. The navy officials plan to hasten the Salmon to the Bermudas, leaving Quincy by Saturday, July 9th, and back in the shortest possible time, declaring that such a test will be of great value in building other submarines. A number, it is said here, are to be built by the government during the next two years.

INDUSTRIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Many Are Made in Current Number of Baltimore Manufacturers' Record Unusual Activity is Shown in All Lines.

Baltimore, July 7.—Among the many Southern industrial and other developmental announcements in this week's issue of the Manufacturers' Record are the following:

Birmingham Valve & Fit. Co., Birmingham, Ala., is being organized with capital stock of $500,000 to expend $300,000 for concrete and steel buildings and an equipment of machinery for manufacturing brass and iron steam specialties.

Andrew Caoutchouc Brick Co., Petersburg, Va., was incorporated with $100,000 capital stock to erect fireproof buildings and install machinery for manufacturing paving bricks and wood-fibre mixtures.

United Chemical & Nickel Corporation, Christiansburg, Va., was chartered with $300,000 capital by Boston capitalists who plan the development of nickel bearing properties.

W. S. Watson, of the Memphis Button Works, Memphis, Tenn., plans the organization of two $100,000 companies to establish button factories.

Norton Car & Foundry Co., Norton, Va., increased capital stock from $15,000 to $40,000 and plans erecting a foundry and machine shop for building mine cars and general repairs.

Mobile Portland Cement & Coal Co., Mobile, Ala., began the construction of its proposed plant, which will have a daily capacity of 3,000 barrels of Portland cement.

Walsh Coal Co., Hemphill, W. Va., was incorporated with $100,000 capital stock to develop coal properties.

Sipsey Valley Oil & Gas Co., Birmingham, Ala., was organized with $1,000,000 capital stock to develop 1,000 acres of land in Fayette district.

Georgia-Florida Land Co., Waycross, Ga., was incorporated with $100,000 capital stock by St. Louis parties to develop 140,000 acres of land they recently purchased.

T. J. Williams, San Antonio, Texas, purchased 20,000,000 feet of standing timber to build a hardwood mill with a daily capacity of 35,000 feet of lumber.

Stark's Dixie Plow Works, Richmond, Va., was incorporated with $20,000 capital stock to operate ploy works.

Bain Peanut Co., Wakefield, Va., will establish a plant at Bossier, La., expending $75,000 for the main building and equipment.

The Texas Company, Houston, Texas, will build a refinery with a daily capacity of 30,000 gallons of oil, near Shreveport, La.

Jones Cotton Co., Decatur, Ala., will build a compressing plant with a daily capacity of 800 bales of cotton.

Forney Oil & Ginning Co., Forney, Texas, was incorporated with $100,000 capital stock to gin cotton and manufacture cotton seed oil.

Richards-Ingalls Iron Works, Birmingham, Ala., was incorporated with $20,000 capital stock.

Southern Planing Mill Co., Louisville, Ky., was incorporated with $60,000 capital stock.

Crystal Onyx Co., Atlanta, Ga., was incorporated with $200,000 capital stock.

Gurney Clay Co., Franklin, N. C., was incorporated with $50,000 capital stock

Dowling Engine Co., Biloxi, Miss., was organized with $100,000 capital stock to manufacture engines.

Chesapeake & Ohio Equipment Co., Richmond, Va., was chartered to build and contract for cars and locomotives; its officers are officials of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway; capital stock $1,000,000.

Rapidan Land & Timber Co., Rapidan, Va., was chartered with $200,000 capital stock to develop timber lands.

Charleston Storage & Compress Co., Charleston, Miss., awarded contract for the construction of a cotton compress with a daily capacity of 800 bales; will also build cotton warehouse.

Fairview Cement Co., Fairview, Ok., was incorporated with $100,000 capital stock.

Home Fertilizer Co., Orangeburg, S. C., was incorporated with $5,000 capital stock.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, purchased between 75,000 and 100,000 acres of land in Manatee county, Fla., at $300,000 and will undertake developments.

INCREASED COST OF LIVING SPEECH BY MR. SIMMONS

During the closing days of the session of Congress just ended, a notable speech on the Higher Cost of Living, which has hitherto escaped more than passing notice, was made by Senator F. M. Simmons, of North Carolina. Addressing the Congress, Mr. Simmons said in part:

Mr. President: The increased cost of many articles in common use has arrested the attention of the public. On January 10, 1910, the Senate directed the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to transmit information on that subject. In conformity the Secretary transmitted his response on February 3. The tables he brought to the attention of the Senate indicate advances in nearly every commodity. In 1908 there was a sharp decline; a decline of 6 per cent. in all commodities, in the aggregate; but while the decline in farm products was 3 per cent. there was an advance in food of 2 per cent.

In 1909 (Doc. No. 488, p. 1) it is stated that wheat and some other articles of food have still further advanced; while others: corn, potatoes, rice, and soforth, have declined.

Various causes have been assigned for these increases in price. Prices are somewhat based on the cost of production and are largely determined by supply and demand, and changes in prices are brought about by causes that affect these basic elements. The increase in the circulation, higher wages, a higher standard of living, and other such causes, have doubtless exerted an influence toward increasing prices.

In so far as the increase has been affected by an advance in the price of labor, whether on the farm or in the factories; insofar as it represents an elevation in the standard of living; whether in our own country or abroad; insofar as the high prices are a measure of prosperity, a natural accompaniment of prosperous times, we should hail it with satisfaction. But insofar as it is to be attributed to artificial, unnatural, and improper causes, the wrong and injustice done to those of our citizens who suffer from the increased cost of living should be removed.

On January 28 the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Lodge), in an exceedingly comprehensive speech on the subject of prices, reached the conclusion that the cause of the advance in prices was the addition to the supply of gold throughout the world, operating to cause an inflation of prices, and that the advance was not to be attributed to the tariff.

On a careful review of the facts, I am led to a different opinion and conclusion.

If the fundamental cause were the increased supply of gold, we would expect a general and uniform advance in prices, an advance world-wide and extending to all the commodities that have a world-wide market. Beginning with 1887, more than 20 years ago, the addition of both gold and silver annually to the supply of the precious metals has been notable. But while the addition to the supply of gold has been constant, prices of commodities have greatly fluctuated.

In this country instead of an advance from 1890 to 1897 prices declined 23 points, or 20 per cent. At page 555, Statistical Abstract for 1908, is given the relative prices of all commodities. It is stated for 1890 at 112.9; and for each subsequent year as follows: 1891, 111.7; 1892, 106.1; 1893, 105.6; 1904, 96.1; 1905, 93.6; 1896, 90.4; and for the year 1897, 89.7; there being a decline of 23.2 points, or 20 per cent. During that period there was, with the exception of the year 1896, an annual increase of the per capita circulation. Notwithstanding that in 1891 there was an increased per capita over 1890, prices fell. In 1892 there was a larger increase per capita, and prices fell again; fell 5 per cent. In 1894, when the per capita remained the same as in 1892, prices took another tumble, falling 10 per cent. During all this time the stock of gold of the world was annually increasing. The annual increment in the world's supply of gold between 1876 and 1890 was more than $100,000, reaching in the latter year $118,000,000. In 1896 it rose to over $200,000,000 and in 1897 to over $236,000,000. The annual addition to the supply of gold doubled during the seven years between 1890 and 1897, a period of falling prices, that for 1897 being 100 per cent. greater than for 1890, the average annual increase during that period being 14 per cent.

These tables show that during the years between 1890 and 1897, coincident with these additions to the gold supply and with an increased circulation, there was a decline in prices. This fact is inconsistent with the theory that an increase in the gold supply always brings increased prices. The advance in prices began in 1897 and 1898, and coincident with it was a continued increase in the annual gold supply. Relative prices were in 1897, as stated, 89.7; and there was a constant advance until they reached 129.5 in 1907, a rise of 40 points, being 44 per cent.

In 1897 the annual increment in the stock of gold was, as I have stated, $236,000,000, and it constantly rose until it reached $410,000,000 in 1907. During this decade—a decade of rising prices—the increase in the annual addition to the supply was 70 per cent. being an average for those ten years of 7 per cent. annually.

But it is to be recalled that the similar increment between 1890 and 1897 was 100 per cent., being 14 per cent. annually.

In other words, during the period while the annual addition to the gold supply was increasing 14 per cent. prices in this country fell 23 per cent. whereas during the period while the annual addition was increasing at the rate of 7 per cent., prices rose 44 per cent in this country. These facts are utterly inconsistent with the theory that the cause of the advance in prices has been the enlarged supply of gold.

That the cause of these increases in prices is not primarily due, as now contended by our opponents, to the increased supply of gold, but to the protective system, is shown by the fact that these increases have not been general and uniform in any country, but have been largely confined to those countries having a protective tariff.

It is also shown by the fact that while in those countries, such as Germany, France, Austria, Canada, and so forth, having a protective tariff similar to our own, there has been an advance in prices nearly on a parity with the advance in this country, in countries such as Great Britain, where they have, practically, free trade, there has been but little advance during the past decade.

Abundant confirmation of these statements will be found in the reports of our consuls to these countries. I have not the time to do more than call attention to some of these

(Continued on Page Thirteen.

A Happy Fourth

July 4th

The Little? Store Will Be Closed.

July 5th to July 15th

We will Give

Double Gold Bond Stamps

Ready-to-Wear Department Has Many New Things.

PLATT & HAAR

Platt & Haar

WHAT CONGRESS FAILED TO DO

Ignored Income and Inheritance Tax Features—Tariff Does Not Please Country—Republican Extravagance.

(By Clyde H. Tavenner.)

Washington, July 9.—One of the crowning sins of the Congress which recently passed into history was its failure to pass income and inheritance tax legislation. All of the first-class nations of the world have either an income tax or an inheritance tax, and many have both.

We now raise practically all national revenues by placing a tariff tax on things eaten, worn or used by the people. This system is unjust because it requires the workingman to pay not less than 1,000 per cent. more taxes in proportion to his income than a millionaire.

Our protective system, of course, requires the millionaire to pay a tax on that which he eats, wears or uses, but it does not tax him to the extent of one penny on his wealth.

Thus it might, and no doubt frequently does, happen, that a section hand on the railroad with a family of six or seven children pays more toward running the National government, toward building battleships and maintaining them, toward keeping our standing army, than the millionaire bachelor who is too proud to marry and raise children.

President Taft, and President Taft alone, must bear the brunt of responsibility for the failure of Congress to tack on income tax provision on the Payne-Aldrich bill. A majority of both Houses were in favor of an income tax. Aldrich saw that an income tax amendment would be passed, and, as usual, appealed to President Taft for aid.

The President knuckled absolutely to the will of Boss Aldrich, urging Congress to pass a corporation tax instead of an income tax. To fool and console the people the treacherous Aldrich then smilingly consented to a ratification of a constitutional amendment legalizing an income tax, well knowing that ways could be worked out to thwart such ratification, at least within the life of the present generation.

But there remains still another chapter of this legislative swindle that the American people ought to know about. As an excuse for having killed an income tax, President Taft stated that the corporation tax should contain a publicity clause which would enable the government and the people to secure information about the working methods of the corporations. He held out the hope this publicity clause would make it possible for the government to hold the law-breaking trusts responsible in court for their acts.

So Congress passed the corporation tax, but jokered the people by purposely failing to provide funds for the handling of data which would come in under the publicity clause. Even this was not enough. Congress, in the session just closed, completed the swindle on the public by striking out the publicity feature all together! And Mr. Taft himself had declared the publicity clause was the most valuable feature in the bill! How long are the people going to stand for such treachery as this?

Senator Clapp's Illustration.

Senator Clapp, of Minnesota, Republican insurgent, was recently giving me an interview on the justness of a tax on incomes. Finally he stopped abruptly and pointed out of his window. "Tavenner," he said, "notice that marble wall yonder. Which stone bears the greatest weight? The stone at the bottom or the one at the top? Before you answer I will add that is just the way it is without an income tax. Until the present tariff schedules are revised along lines of justice, and until we have an income tax to take some of the burden of taxation from the man at the bottom, that stone wall will stand as a deadly parallel to existing conditions."

The Issue.

Two big State conventions were held recently. Pennsylvania Republicans declared as follows on the tariff:

"We believe that the tariff bill recently enacted is in accord with the Republican policy expressed in its last national platform. We agree with President Taft that it is the best tariff the Republican party has ever passed."

Said the Ohio Democrats:

"We demand a revision of the present unjust and oppressive tariff, reducing the rates so as to lower the prices imposed on the consumers."

Consumers, it is up to you. Think the matter over!

What Democratic Leaders Think.

"In my opinion the next House will be Democratic by a majority of between forty and fifty," said Chairman James T. Lloyd, of the National Democratic Congressional Committee. Mr. Lloyd is in close touch with political conditions in practically every Congressional district in the country, and is generally reported among his colleagues as more likely to be over-cautious than over-confident, if anything, when making political prognostications. Minority Leader Champ Clark predicts the Democratic majority in the next House may possibly reach seventy-five.

Republican Extravagance.

When the Republicans took control of the Federal government in 1861 the expenses of the government were about $65,000,000 annually, nearly $1,000,000,000 less than now. As Hon. James G. Blaine says in his "Twenty Years in Congress": "The leaders of the Democratic party had guarded the treasury with unceasing vigilance against every attempt at extravagance or corruption." The result of this frugality and honesty was seen in the annual expenditures.

Economy in public expenditures has always been a cardinal principle of the Democratic party. The appropriations for the four years of Cleveland's administration were less than one-half the appropriations of the last four years of Republican rule.

Where Our Money Goes.

Figures showing the number of new offices created for Republican politicians by the last session of Congress have not yet been prepared. The preceding Congress, however, created 26,944 new positions. For new offices created and salaries increased, the Sixtieth Congress added to the taxes paid by the people the stupendous sum of $39,563,577.88.

SEEING IS BELIEVING, AND

GEO. O. GAYLORD'S Annual Summer Clearing Sale

Has Always Been Considered the BEST BARGAIN GIVER of All Sales. Beginning on the

12th of JULY

For ten days we will lay before you the greatest and richest bargain feast it has ever been your luck to take advantage of. A perusal of these prices will arouse your curiosity; an inspection of the goods will appeal to your sense of business economy, therefore it is wisdom on your part to come and see for yourself that what we say is true. We have the goods you want and we are making the price you seek.

LET YOUR SIGHT AND TOUCH BE THE JUDGE

NOTIONS.

2-inch Cake of Toilet Soap 1c
Palm Leaf Fans 1c
3-cord, silk finish Thread 2 1-2c
Matting Tacks, four boxes for 5c
Carpet Tacks, four boxes for 5c
Chair Bottoms 9c
Cut glass Sugar Bowl, quart size 5c
Block tin Wash Basins 5c
10-inch Baking Pans 5c
Egg Frying Pans 5c
Bed room Night Lamps, (colored shade) 10c
10-quart Milk Bucket 10c
8-quart galvanized Water Bucket 10c
8-quart Stew Kettles 10c
2-quart cut glass water and milk Pitcher 10c
Large block tin Coffee Pot 10c
Patent Egg Beater 10c
Beautiful blue enameled Japanese decorated Plates 10c
Cup and Saucer to match plate 10c
Best grade of Venetian Jardeniers 18c
Wrought iron Yard Rakes 19c
Garden Hoes 19c
five prong steel Pitchfork 48c
Large well made Horse Collar Pads 23c
All Leather Halters 23c
Beautiful ornamented Water Sets, large pitcher and six glasses $1.48
Large bed room Pitcher and Bowl 98c
Individual Dishes, of extra fine quality and weight 5c
Six Cups and six Saucers, large size, fine grade of agate 35c
20-inch Agate ware Platters 63c
18 inch Agate ware Platters 48c
16-inch Agate ware Platters 33c
14-inch Agate ware Platters 18c
12-inch Agate ware Platters 9c
10-inch Dinner Plates of fine ware and beautiful lustre 5c
10-quart Dish Pans, best grade block tin 10c

FLOOR BROOMS.

3 string, 15-inch Straw Brooms 25c
4-string, 16-inch straw Brooms 35c
5-string, 18-inch straw Brooms 45c
Hearth Brooms 9c
Whisk Brooms, nickel covered handle with ring 12c
Medalion Pictures in brass and bronze frames, 5-inch 5c
8-inch 10c
10-inch 15c
Box Linen Paper, 24 envelopes, 24 sheets paper 5c
Child's 7-rib cambric Parasol, all colors 19c
Ladies 7-rib Gloria Silk Umbrellas 48c
Men's 7-rib Gloria Silk Umbrella 93c
Famous American 24-hour Alarm Clock 79c
Heavy bronze mantel ornament alarm clock (a beauty) $1.19
Large size Alternating Alarm $1.19
Bronze Bracket Frame Clocks 50c
Oak frame cane bottom Rocking Chair $1.23
Child's Rocking Chair 25c
5-oz. Medicated Vaseline 4c
Large 50c Bath Sponge 23c
Sponge for Infants' Bath 9c
Assorted Pearl Buttons, the dozen 3c
"Simoon" brand 10c pearl Buttons, dozen 5c

SHOE POLISH.

Crozine (both paste and liquid in box) per box 5c
Young's tan, ox blood and white 8c
Hair Turbans, latest styles 9c
Best grade Human Hair Switches, 18-inches long, all colors 73c
Children's Patent Leather Belts 4c
Ladies wash stock Collars 5c

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSE.

Fast black ribbed Hose for Ladies, an extraordinary good article 5c
Fast black and tan, in Ladies' plain Hose, regulation 15c article 9c
25c "Black Cat" Hose 16c
Women's pure silk Hose, $1.00 value, mercerized garter top and heel and toe 59c
Child's drop stitch Hose 4c
Infants' Socks, in black and tan 3c
Infants' Hose, all colors, 15c and 20c goods 9c
Regular 25c plaid top Socks for children 14c

MEN'S HOSE.

Men's gray and brown Work Socks 4c
Men's high grade fast black Hose, 1-2 dozen to box, regular $1 25 per box, this sale, per box 68c
Men's fancy Hose in solid colors, 25c article for 14c
Famous "Notahol" Hose for men, 35c and 50c grades 23c
One box, six pair "Shawknit" Hose, that always sell for $1.50 per box, during this sale 78c
Only one box to each customer.

SPECIAL PRICES
On Ladies' Tailor-made Coat Suits.

Linene Suits, braided and plain, original price $4.00, this sale $1.98
Rep Suits, $5.00 and $7.00 suits, for $2.98
Linen Suits of $7.00 value for $3.48
All heavy weight Suits of $10.00 value $4.69
White and colored Linene Skirts, standard price $1.25, this sale 83c
All $2.00 Rep Skirts $1.39
All $3.00 and $5.00 black silk Petticoats can be bought at this sale for $2.98
Grandest bargains you have ever seen in Ladies' and Children's Dresses will be offered during this sale.

The Greatest Thing in Shirt Waists.

A fancy Lingerie Shirt that is never sold for less than $1.50, can be bought at this sale for 89c

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS.

All 25c rough straw Sailors in black and white, selling at this sale 15c
Tan Neopolitan (the $4.00 styles) latest and most stylish on the market $1.48
$2.50 white Panamas 98c
All 50c and 69c Straw Hats, this sale 25c

MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS AND HATS.

All Straw Hats for men and boys that have been selling for 25c, this sale 19c
All Caps, men and boys, of the 25c and 35c grades 19c

MEN'S AND BOYS' UNDERWEAR.

White honeycomb Undersuits, splendid goods and a beautiful garment worth one hundred cents, will be sold this sale, per suit 68c
All 50c Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers 23c

MEN'S AND BOYS' PANTS.

Men's $1.50 Worsted Pants 96c
Lot of all wool-flannel fancy striped Pants of $3.50 and $4.00 value, this sale $2.36
Boys' Wash Pants 8c

MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS.

One lot of Men's Suits, all styles, and all wool, will sell during this sale for $3.98
All our $10.00 and $12.50 Men's Suits of fine quality best styles $7.50

FAMOUS ADLER ROCHESTER SUITS.

Of these splendid Suits we have a number of beautiful Summer Suits that we will dispose of at a great bargain to prevent carrying over.

BOYS' SUITS.

Wash Suits, two-piece 68c
Worsted Suits $1.68
All wool Worsteds $2.95

SUIT CASES, BAGS AND TRUNKS.

Large brass trimmed Suit Case 76c
Large leather Suit Case, brass finished $4.18
Hand Bags, ranging in price from $1.00 to $15.00, will sell during sale from ..... 48c to $11.38
25 per cent. cut on all Trunks.

WONDERFUL LACE OFFER.

12 yards of pure linen Torchon Lace, during sale for 12c
12 yards of Val Lace 12c
5c Val Lace, per yard 2c
10c Val Lace, per yard 5c

SHOES.

A $10,000 stock of Shoes, all fine quality and standard grades will be sold for less money than shoes have ever sold before in this city.
Infants' soft sole Shoes, not paper, but solid leather soles, during this sale 18c
Children's solid leather barefoot Sandals in black and tan for 35c
Children's Oxford Ties and Pumps 48c

LADIES' PUMPS AND SLIPPERS.

The style and quality for which you have been paying $1.75, you can buy during this sale for $1.18
The $2.50 kind for $1.48
The $3.00 kind for $1.98
The $5.00 kind for $2.85

MEN'S AND BOYS' LOW QUARTERS.

In this line we have a large lot on our hands that must be disposed of during this sale and we are going to make such cuts in prices as the following:
Dunlaps, standard $5.00 Shoes, during this sale $3.48
The famous Crossett standard $4.00 Shoes will be sold for $3.00
The well known Abbott standard, price $3.50, this sale $2.75
All low cut Shoes of $2.50 value, during this sale $1.75
All of $2.00 value $1.25

BOYS' LOW CUT SHOES.

Tans and blacks, $1.50 grades $1.18
Tans and blacks, $2.00 grades $1.35
Tans and blacks, $1.25 grades 75c

SILKS.

You have never known Silks to sell at these prices.
36-inch Shepard Plaids, guaranteed Taffeta, the $1.25 kind for 75c
36-inch guaranteed black Taffeta, the $1.25 kind for 75c
All Japonicas 19c
All China Silks 38c
All Pongee and Rogers 38c
A pure Linen Suiting of the best 25c quality for 14c
10 yards of 12 1-2c Hamiltonian Chambry, this sale for 75c
The celebrated Toile Du Nord Ginghams that never sell for less than 12 1-2c, will be sold by us during this sale for 9 1-2c
All Dress Goods and Domestics in our mammoth stock will be sold in keeping with the above prices.

LET YOUR SIGHT AND TOUCH BE THE JUDGE

We Offer the Goods and Fix the Price; the Reaping of the Harvest Is Up to You.

GAYLORD'S Big Department Store

210, 212, 214 North Front Street.

HANDLING IS THE NAKED TRUTH

In The World Of Sports

[Copyright, 1910, by The National Press, Chicago.]

Mathewson a Great Pitcher

Christy Mathewson, whom Frank Chance picks as the greatest pitcher in the game to-day, is indeed a remarkable athlete. He had the luck to fill when he drew to physique and brains. There are a few pitchers in the big leagues who haven't the speed and the curves they used to have, but they retain their control of the ball and they have, as a stock in trade, an intimate knowledge of the weakness of every hitter who faces them. They "get away with it" because they mix

brains with their limited ability and win over younger men who have speed and curves to burn.

Once in a long, long time there comes a pitcher who has everything—speed, curves, control and knowledge of his opponents. Mathewson is such a pitcher. He has great physical strength, a fine assortment of curves, including that heart-breaker, the "fadeaway," for which there seems to be no antidote, and with all this a knowledge of weak spots of hitters which enables him to feed a man the very thing which he can't use.

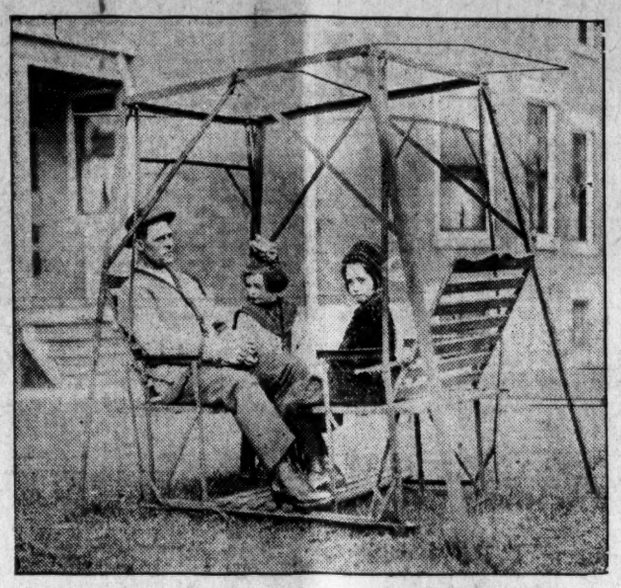
Mathewson has been "up there" a long time. He was a great pitcher before the illness which came near putting him out of baseball for good. While he was recuperating from that illness he experimented with a new series of curves which might be delivered with as slight a tax on his strength as possible. He discovered the "fadeaway," and he is the only man in the world who can make use of this peculiar drop. It is now his trade mark. Lots of fellows know how he throws it; they know how to go through the motions, but when it comes to whipping the tips of their fingers over the cover of the ball in order to make it float up and fall dead in front of the plate they have to pass out. The "fadeaway" belongs to Mr. Mathewson and he will never have to have that delivery patented.

Matty is the big gun of the Giant battery. They shoot him in when they need a game and the confidence which this big chap inspires sends the New Yorkers out like champions. Last year the Giants did not hit save in streaks. Mathewson pitched just as well as though his teammates were tearing the cover off the ball and making runs for him. In one game at the Polo grounds the big blonde, rather peeved because the hitters would not give him an ace to win on, soaked the ball into the bleachers for a home run and called it a day. It was the only one he got all season, but he got it at the right time.

Mathewson's great specialty is finding out what the new leaguers do not like. He has a memory like a filing cabinet. By the time he has watched a new man work through a game against a right-hander Matty comes pretty near having the case diagnosed and he knows, what is more important, what he does not like.

Of course accidents happen, but there is a rule which can be followed with a great deal of safety. Most batters have a fondness for a certain kind of ball. One man will hit a speedy ball and fall down ingloriously on a slow one which floats up straight as a string. The next fellow may pray for a slow ball and hit a mile. That is largely a matter of temperament. A nervous man worries over a slow ball. He has too much time to spend in thinking about it and watching it come. The man without nerves stands like a cigar store Indian until he can read the trademark, and then—whango! Some players like a ball close in and misjudge on the outside. Cravath, the outfielder who went to Minneapolis last season after playing with Boston and Washington, used to murder the most difficult of all fast balls, one high up under his ear on the inside. He gave the American association pitchers an awful time last season before they noticed that "Wooden Shoes" could "hit one off his chin."

Steinfeldt, Cub Star, at Home



Bouquets presented to Third Baseman Steinfeldt of the Chicago Cubs by admiring friends are not wasted. Harry saves them, plants a slip of their stems in his garden and soon a stout little plant is growing among the many others started in the same way—reminders of kind friends for years to come.

Steinfeldt does not buckle down to the every-day grind of the business world while he has these flowers to attend to.

"I work hard enough during the summer months," he said. "A man cannot be a successful ball player if he works all winter.

"My wife, my flowers and my home get all my attention when I am not playing ball."

And how many times, Mr. and Mrs. Fan, when some husky ball player has been presented with a bouquet, have you said:

"What do they want to give a ball player flowers for, anyhow?"

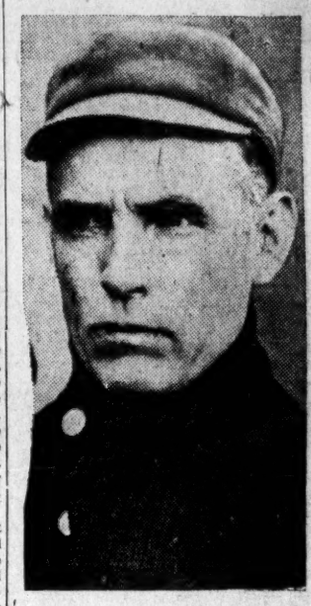
Griffith on Base-Running

"I think I am on the right road," said Clark Griffith recently. "This base-running thing is bound to win, and I'm going to keep the boys at it while their legs are good. Get the other fellows throwing and you can do a lot of tricks with them. Of course there are times when discretion must be exercised. I don't recommend headlong base thieving when Kling or Archer is up there behind the pan. They might get even Bescher too often to be enjoyable. But take the general run of catchers, and it pays to keep 'em throwing.

"This is the present status of the attacking part of baseball; base running has been so subordinated of recent years that the infielders don't know how to deal with a lot of fast men plunging at them all the time. Fact. They don't know what to do when man after man, instead of waiting to be batted around, comes charging down the line. Catchers throw uncertainly, infielders take the throws and grope around like catfish. You can steal all the time if you only have a little nerve.

"The spiking of infielders, I think, is largely the result of this uncertainty and clumsiness. In the old days, when men were stealing all the time, the basemen were as clever as cats, and real wonders, both at touching the runners and dodging them. Nowadays the infielders don't know how to handle them. They go over the base in a clumsy fashion, and get spiked by the sliding runners, instead of being to one side collecting the men as they arrive. Look at the scores and stories of the old game; you will see that more base runners used to get hurt than infielders. Seldom was a baseman spiked—if any one got damaged it was a reckless runner getting bumped.

"Since Bescher filled out and got big he looks more and more like Bill Lange each day. He has the same bulk, the same general make-up, and he runs his bases with the Lange methods and the Lange success. Bill was a wonderful man. He did tricks on the sacks such as few men since his time have dared to do, and he could get by them time after time. One thing he did, and often, which I think Bescher can bring off with very little coaching was the delayed steal. Bill, once on a base, would wait till the catcher was just passing the ball back to the pitcher, and would then skidoo for second. He figured that the pitcher, flurried and rattled, would make a wild grab at the ball, turn and chuck way wild to second, while the second bagger, equally rattled, would have to chase the ball, get to the base and fish for the runner. Bill always had it timed to a nicety and could get by with it day after day. They didn't get in front of Bill, either,



and they won't get in front of Bescher. It's one thing to block a man scaling about 150, and another to get before a man weighing 190 and coming with a long slide."

Advice to Young Ball Players

If a young man, or an old one, desires to become a successful ball player he should learn how to be a gentleman on the ball field. There was a time when rowdies were plentiful in the major league, but to-day they are comparatively few and far between.

It is useless, however, to expect a ball player to be meek and quiet. There is nothing that satisfies the fan any more than to see a player with "pep," a gingery man, who plays the game with his heart and soul.

Manager Hughie Jennings of the Detroit Tigers is one who can boast of having a peppery aggregation and at the same time a team that, while scrappy to a certain extent, acts respectfully to the umpire. When Detroit has any scrapping to do they go in and lick the other team and never lay down and accuse the umpire of beating them out of the game.

For years the New York Giants were regarded as rowdies. It is said that the Gotham fans demand scrappers of the "Muggsy" McGraw type. Whether or not this is true, it is certain that New York has plenty of fighters on the team at the present time, although it was generally supposed that McGraw had rid himself of the scrappy element when he let go Bresnahan, Bowerman and a few other headstrong ball players.

But "Muggsy" has a few left. Recently Devlin, who was playing rather poor ball for a few days, was "kidded" a little by a fan under the grandstand. Arthur couldn't see it that way a little bit and went after him, closely followed by Larry Doyle, who hadn't had a scrap for two whole weeks. The fan "got his'n." So much for rowdyism.

It is poor policy to talk back to an umpire when he is giving the pitchers the corners. A good, square umpire will pay no attention to a chronic kicker, taking his expostulations as a matter of course, but when a player who usually conducts himself as a gentleman takes exception to a decision, the handler of the indicator is more likely to take notice and become more careful of making another mistake.

Nothing is more amusing and silly than to see a ball player kick on a decision when he is out ten feet, and there are many who do it. It is useless generally and is more harmful to himself than any one else. Baseball is played with a ball and bat, not with the mouth.

When Stars Are Dimmed

The time comes when the greatest of players must commenec to fall off in play. This season the great Wagner appears worried, while Lajole, free from the cares of management and working with practically a losing combination, never played finer ball.

Players of the Wagner-Lajoie stripe are to the great national game what the magnolia is to the groves of dear old Georgia. The lovers of the game never tire of this great pair, who have held the front of the stage for the last ten years. They are "kickless wonders," for they never make trouble for umpires and hold the highest respect of their fellow ball players.

The time will soon roll around, however, when this great pair will have passed into the has-been class, and the generations to come of both player and fan, who have not witnessed their best work, will smile when they are mentioned as great players.

THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Outline of Its Plan and Purposes Before Recent Boston Conference by Dr. Elmer E. Brown, Commissioner of Education.

Boston, Mass., July 5.—A brief outline of the course that will be pursued by the United States Bureau of Education in its efforts to promote education during the coming year, and a tribute to the achievements of the late Dr. William Terrey Harris, formerly in charge of that work, were the principal features of an address by Dr. Elmer E. Brown, the present commissioner of education, before the National Education Association in this city today.

"It was an extraordinary legacy that was left to the Bureau of Education by Commissioner William Terrey Harris," declared Dr. Brown. "The present administration of that office has no finer nor higher responsibility than that of maintaining at its best the spirit and that tradition which constitute that legacy."

Dr. Brown referred to the institution of a new division for the promotion of methods of school administratin and also of the use of specialists for improving the work of the land-grant colleges as additions that had been made to the activities of the service under him. He pictured the educational work being carried on in Alaska as the most extensive experiment of that kind in the world.

"Such a practice school presents the white man's burden in its most concrete form, with all of the difficulties and all of the inspiring opportunities presented by this world education movement of our time," he added. "There in Alaska the school physician and the school nurse are now going up and down, helping the people in their sickness and teaching them how to live cean and to sew and to make good homes. The boys are learning to earn an honest livelihood under their new conditions by new industrial pursuits, by the raising of reindeer, by improved fishing, gardening and the use of common tools. They are learning something of the white man's wisdom and the white man's better aims in life, which shall help them in their new relations with the white man as their neighbor and fellow laborer."

To extend the influence of the bureau and to strengthen it Dr. Brown said close co-operation had been arranged with the Library of Congress and with the Bureau of the Census. The latter bureau, he said, is endeavoring to obtain more nearly uniform and comparable statistics concerning State and city systems of education.

"We have now more reason than ever before to hope that the reproach which has lain against our school reports, that they do not tell an intelligible tale, is soon to be a thing of the past," declared Dr. Brown.

Speaking of the functions of his bureau, Dr. Brown continued:

"The improvement of school attendance must go hand in hand with the abatement of child labor and numerous other undertakings for the general welfare of childhood. It is the business of a central office to call repeated attention to three relationships, and to help those who are at work in neighboring fields to work together for their common ends.

"We need to press home such information as will lead to the improvement of school buildings. In a country which is spending $73,000,000 a year for the construction, equipment and repair of its buildings for school purposes, such information as would lead to the saving of only one per cent. on this expenditure would cause an aggregate annual saving of $730,000 and the saving of the health of pupils which can be accomplished through more hygienic construction is an incomparably greater concern.

"In a thousand ways the improvement of health through education is now under way. An agency which, through the gentle force of clear information can bring these ways into unison and prevent the waste of misdirected efforts will prove itself a national benefit.

"Industrial education, in its three main forms of trade schools, schools of housekeeping and schools for rural life, is every day raising more questions than any one yet can answer. It is the business of such an office as the Bureau of Education to overlook this whole field and keep incessant inquiries under way, with a view to finding the best answers to the most urgent of these questions so fast as those answers become available in any of the world. But there again it is not information alone that is needed. Our way and that by mf needed. Our new efforts at industrial education are pulled this way and that by inharmonious aims and conflicting interests. A national office, concerned with these things, must make the constant endeavor to persuade those discordant forces into unity of aim, and that effectiveness which comes from unity."

The supervision of rural schools, improvements in the training of teachers, the relations of secondary schools to colleges and universities were referred to by Dr. Brown, who declared that there was never a time when a mediating agency was more needed in this field. Institutional isolation, he said, was being recognized everywhere as a mistake and the need of bringing all such institutions into closer relationship was being realized by all classes of educators.

In connection with these needs he said the near future would bring up questions relating to the reorganization of the whole educational activity of the Federal government. Prominent among those questions would be those relating to the need for a National Department of Education, a National University at Washington and the extension of Federal aid to education in the States, especially concerning industrial education."

7.00 to Jacksonville, Fla. $9.00 to Tampa, Fla. From Wilmington, July 12th, limited to July 19th, going and returning on regular trains of the Atlantic Coast Line. Phone 160 for information. **

MR. McLEOD REPLIES.

Lumberton, N. C., July 9th, 1910.
Editor Star, Wilmington, N. C.

Dear Sir:—Some days ago I made an effort to have my answer to the attack of Lawrence and Patterson published in the Star. I directed a copy of my answer to the Star, also one to a friend in Wilmington, both of which seem to have been mislaid. A day or two later I wired to have it published but at that time did not have a copy at hand to send you.

While the conventions and precinct meetings are over, I know it will do no good in that particular, yet I feel it due myself and friends that it be published in the Sunday's issue, so it will reach the same people who read the charges.

Trusting you will let it appear, I am,
Yours truly,
G. B. McLEOD.

Geo. B. McLeod Replies to Attack of R. C. Lawrence and G. B. Patterson. Underhand Methods of McKinnon to Defeat Godwin Laid Bare.

Some of the friends of Mr. A. J. McKinnon, seeing the hopelessness of his fight, and in their desperate efforts to secure votes, are trying to divert the attention of the people from the real issue by throwing their guns on the chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Robeson county, and hurling against him a tirade of abuse and vituperation unprecedented in the history of politics in this county, and wholly unwarranted by the facts in the case. In the article in the Wilmington Star, of 19th inst., entitled, "Situation in Robeson," Messrs. R. C. Lawrence and G. B. Patterson pretend to write in favor of Mr. McKinnon's candidacy for Congress, and yet not one word is said about Mr. McKinnon's fitness for Congress, or as to whether the masses of the people want him to go to Congress. The whole burden of the article is an abusive and vilifying arraignment of Geo. B. McLeod. The only excuse of these gentlemen for the vicious and uncalled for attack upon my personal character is that I have declined to longer stand by Mr. McKinnon in his fight against Mr. Godwin, and to longer endorse the underhand methods resorted to by him to secure the nomination.

It is true that several weeks ago I wrote a letter favoring the candidacy of Mr. McKinnon, and the same was published in the Scottish Chief. I did this at the earnest and repeated solicitation of Mr. McKinnon and his friends, and in order that he might develop his strength in the county, if any he had, unhandicapped by any inference that the people might draw from my silence. Mr. McKinnon well knows that I told him from the beginning that if he thought he had the people of the county behind him he was badly mistaken; and I used every influence in my power to dissuade him from making a campaign that was in my opinion absolutely hopeless. For a long time I refused to write or say anything in his favor, and it was only that he might not have an opportunity to charge his defeat to my account that I fianally consented to write the article advocating his candidacy.

I think I am perfectly justified in the position I have taken, and I believe that when the verdict is rendered by the people, and the issue determined, as it will be on the 25th day of June, that by the most overwhelming majority that has ever been rolled up in old Robeson, the good people of this county will place their stamp of disapproval on the dishonest methods that are now being used by Mr. McKinnon to thwart their will, and when the fight is finished they will be seen standing right where I am standing today.

I followed Mr. McKinnon as long as I was honorably bound to follow him; I followed him until the methods adopted by him were such that I could not afford to longer endorse them; I followed him until in my opinion nine-tenths of the people of his own county were against him, and until his own friends, and even his attorney, R. C. Lawrence, expressed the opinion that his fight was hopeless, and begged him to get out of the race.

Messrs. Lawrence and Patterson charge that I went into the councils of Mr. McKinnon, and then betrayed him, and that I am now using his methods in behalf of another candidate. I most emphatically deny the charge. I deny that I have used, or purpose to use his methods in behalf of anybody. But since his friends have seen fit to charge me with political treason, I desire to tell the people just what some of McKinnon's plans to defeat Mr. Godwin were. He cannot deny that it was conceded by his friends in that secret meeting that in an open and fair contest he would stand little or no chance of winning, as the masses of the people were against him and for Mr. Godwin. It was then that Mr. McKinnon proposed that the "Wilmington, or New Hanover plan" be adopted. It was then that he proposed the diabolical and undemocratic scheme of having an ingenious resolution drawn and railroaded through the convention, authorizing the chairman of the county convention to appoint the delegates to the Congressional convention, and have it understood that only men who would vote for Mr. McKinnon should be appointed. He was promptly told by A. E. White that such methods might work in New Hanover county, but that they would not work in Robeson county. And yet in the face of such shameful tactics as these, Mr. McKinnon and his friends have the gall to accuse me of betraying him. Because I refused to help him put through such a corrupt and nefarious scheme as this—a scheme that would disgrace perdition—I am condemned and held up to my people as a traitor.

"Honesty is as essential in politics as in business," says Mr. Lawrence, but is there a man in all Robeson county who will say that such methods as these are either honest or honorable? Mr. Lawrence talks about the "fairminded people who wear no man's collar," but if Mr. McKinnon could have his way a collar would have been forged around the neck of every man who proposes to fight him in the convention on the 2nd day of July. It is true that I went to the public meeting held at the court house, on the 13th inst., but it was not a secret meeting. It was a meeting that every man in Robeson county had the privilege of attending, if he desired to do so. After a number of speeches had been made, some of which were rank with villification and abuse of Mr. Godwin, I was called for, and I then and there stated to the meeting that I was opposed to any such methods; and that while I had been for McKinnon in the past, on the ground that he was a county man, and expected to support him as long as he stood any chance of being nominated, I would not stand for the abuse that was being heaped on Mr. Godwin. Later when a vote was taken, pledging those present to vote for and support Mr. McKinnon, I, with several others, refused to pledge myself, and refused to caucus with the McKinnon men in the afternoon, and I on the following day notified Mr. McKinnon's representatives, Mr. Patterson and Mr. Carter, that I would no longer stand with him.

Messrs. Lawrence and Patterson charge that I have no right to support Mr. Godwin because I am chairman of the Democratic executive committee. I deny that I am using my official position to aid Mr. Godwin or Judge Manning. I am merely supporting these gentlemen as every citizen who has paid his poll tax and is 21 years of age has a right to do. But I want to call the attention of the people to the fact that I have been chairman of the executive committee ever since the Congressional campaign was started, and yet not once did it occur to Mr. McKinnon and his friends that it was wrong for me to support HIM, and act as chairman of the committee. So long as I supported Mr. McKinnon there was nothing wrong, unfair or improper in my retaining the position of chairman of the executive committee; but the very moment I oppose Mr. McKinnon, his friends life up their hands in holy horror and charge that I am a traitor if I don't resign. According to Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Patterson it was all right for me to be chairman and support Mr. McKinnon, but it is all wrong for me to act as chairman and support Mr. Godwin. If I am not permitted to express my views in political matters because I am chairman of the committee, then why in the name of high heaven didn't Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Patterson say so while I was supporting McKinnon?

I want to state right here that the charge of Mr. Lawrence that I promised to support Judge William R. Allen for Supreme Court judge, is absolutely untrue. I never have at any time pledged myself to Judge Allen or to his friends. Some time ago I talked to the judge himself in regard to the matter, but I did not pledge myself to him. I did tell him in substance, that having come in personal contact with him in a social way, that from a personal and friendly standpoint I would be inclined to support him, but since Judge Manning had been appointed by the Governor and had made good, that I was inclined to think we ought not to turn him down, but that I would take the matter under consideration, and later I decided to support Judge Manning. I also stated to Judge Allen that if conditions were reversed I should gladly support him instead of Judge Manning.

But now I come to the crimax of Messrs. Lawrence and Patterson's ignominious charge. They ask with vaunting arrogance, "When were the arrangements made between McLeod and Godwin, and what is McLeod to receive for his services?" I deny most positively that any arrangement has been made between Mr. Godwin and myself, whereby I am to receive a penny for my services. I deny that one penny has been furnished me by Mr. Godwin for the purpose of bribery and corruption, or that he has agreed to furnish one cent for any purpose other than the necessary legitimate expenses of the campaign, and such as are customarily borne by every candidate who runs for any office. I repeat that I have not and will not use one dollar for the purpose of purchasing votes of otherwise corrupting the ballot in this campaign. I ask Messrs. Lawrence and Patterson if they can say as much for their candidate, Mr. McKinnon. The trouble is not that Mr. Godwin is using money, but that Mr. McKinnon's money won't work. I charge him here and now (and I have the proof), with the wrongful use of money in this campaign. He cannot deny that he has sent checks to precinct chairmen for improper use in their townships, and in some instances I know that the checks have been returned with the statement that the people were with Godwin, and that they would not use the same.

Not only Mr. Godwin, but everybody else knows, who is familiar with the political situation in this county, that it is not necessary to use money for Godwin, for the masses of the people are, and for many months have been, almost solid for him. The charge by these gentlemen that I am disbursing agent for Godwin, and that money is being used to buy the county for him, is a reflection on the good people of the county who are standing by Godwin, without money and without price, and it justly deserves to be recented by every Godwin man in the county, and I believe it will be.

I ask the fair-minded voters of this county, the men who are opposed to political rings and demagogues controlling the politics of the county, if you are in favor of such infamous methods as Mr. McKinnon has resorted to in this campaign. If you are, then cast your vote for McKinnon, but if you are not, then in the name of high heaven I call upon you to stand squarely by your choice, and see that he gets a fair deal. If Mr. McKinnon denies that he proposed the infamous scheme of electing a chairman for the county convention friendly to him, and then railroad a resolution through the convention, authorizing the chairman to appoint McKinnon men to the Congressional convention, and thus defeat the will of the people, I can furnish the proof, for I myself was present and heard him propose his nefarious scheme; and besides there are other men who heard it, and who are too honorable to deny it. Do you want any better evidence that this is true than the fact that Mr. McKinnon and his friends have recently had among them a gentleman who is known to be familiar with the "Wilmington, or New Hanover methods," by which the people at large have nothing to do with the selection of the delegates to the convention, and by which the power of selecting delegates is left with the chairman, and sometimes worse still, with the candidate himself? What other inference can be drawn from the presence of this man here, in conference with McKinnon and his friends, than that he is instructing them in the methods in vogue in New Hanover, and in Wilmington, and assisting them in devising plans to storm the county convention on the 2nd day of July and defeat Mr. Godwin's vote.

Let me say in conclusion that it does not require a prophet to see the object of this attack on my personal character. Mr. Lawrence "let the cat out of the wallet" when he charged that I am a candidate for office, and it becomes prefectly apparent that his attack on me is the result of a personal grievance. A few weeks ago Mr. S. McIntyre, his law partner, announced himself as a candidate for the Senate, although I understand that Mr. Lawrence actually wrote the letter offering Mr. McIntyre as a candidate. I, together with other citizens, openly opposed him, because we did not think him the proper man to go to the Senate, representing, as he does, the railroads and other special interests, and knowing that legislation affecting these special interests is brewing. Four years ago when the question of passenger rates was before the Legislature it was the attorney for the Coast Line who represented us and now that it is a well known fact that a movement is on foot to increase the dividends of the railroads by allowing a raise in freight rates, it seems that it is the Seaboard Air Line that must furnish the representative, and bear the brunt of the fight. Because I refused to stand by the law partner of Mr. Lawrence for the Senate, he has taken this opportunity to make this vicious attack on me, with no other object or motive than to wreak vengeance upon me by trying to turn my friends against me.

I ask you, the honest voters of Robeson county, if I am not justified in withdrawing from the support of a man who would adopt such methods as I have above described, to secure the nomination for the exalted position of Congressman, and if it is not only my privilege as a citizen, but my duty to expose such methods, and to use my influence to see that they do not overthrow and dominate the will of the people. It is for this that I am branded by Messrs. Lawrence and Patterson as a traitor. I have lived all my life in Robeson county. I have, like other men, made mistakes, but it remained for these two champions of McKinnon to bring this false and malicious charge of bribery and treason against me. It remained for these two gentlemen to charge me with selling my vote, my influence and my honor. It remained for these gentlemen to place me in the same category with Benedict Arnold, and charge me with trying to deceive my people. I have lived my life before you; I have grown gray in the service of the Democratic party, and I am willing to leave the issue with my fellow citizens. With an abiding faith in the justice of the people of Robeson county, and in full confidence that they will do the right as they see it, I leave it to them to say whether they believe the iniquitous charges that have been made against me by Mr. McKinnon and his friends.

Go to your precinct Saturday at 3:00 P. M. and vote for your choice for Congress. Nominate your man and demand that his strength be taken. Under law strength must be taken if you demand it. jl 10-1t.

THE RURAL PARCELS POST

Letter From Hon. Jno. H. Small to Recent Annual Convention North Carolina Rural Letter Carriers at Raleigh, N. C.

Mr. E. D. Pearsall, Secy., N. C., Rural Letter Carriers' Association.

My Dear Sir:—When I accepted your kind invitation to address the Association on Rural Parcels Post, I was not advertent to previous engagements which had been made for me by others, nor did I realize the nearness of the meeting of the Congressional convention for this district at Edenton on the 6th inst., in which I have a very natural interest.

While I must forego the pleasure of appearing before the Association, and meeting the members face to face, I will ask the privilege of writing you briefly and making a few observations upon the rural delivery service, and the proposed establishment of a parcels post in connection therewith.

The latest data upon rural service is contained in the report of the Postoffice Department for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1909, and from this report I will cite a few very interesting facts. The Postoffice Department comes more closely in contact with a greater number of our people than any other of the great executive departments. Nearly all of the different branches of the service are the product of evolution and gradual growth, but the rural free delivery service has grown in 12 years until in the number of employes and in expenditures and in importance, it rivals any other branch of the service. From 82 routes in 1897, it has grown at the average rate of 2,935 per year, until on June 30th, 1909, there were 40,628 routes. The growth in expenditures has been equally remarkable. From an annual appropriation of $14,840, it has reached the large sum of $35,661,034, and the average annual increase in appropriations for each of the 12 years amounted to $2,637,864. In 1909, the rural carriers handled approximately 2,723,262,000 pieces of mail. The carriers travel daily an aggregate of 980,000 miles. For the year 1909 the average number of pieces of mail handled on each route each month was 5,600. The last previous count in 1905 showed an average of 3,600 pieces of mail handled on each route per month, indicating an increase of 55 per cent. in four years. The number of additional routes established for the year ending June 30th, 1909, was 1,351.

One of the conclusions to be drawn from these figures is the proposition that there was not only a legitimate demand for this new service, but that it was a necessity for the rural sections. No valid argument can be assigned against it, while the chorus of approval from the thousands of homes which are served by the carriers is universal. It will be a matter of regret and a most conspicuous mistake if provision is not made by Congress from year to year not only for the maintenance of the present service, but for the extension of same to all sections where the necessity exists. This service is affording unusual mail facilities today to about twenty million of our rural population. It is estimated that the rural population of the country amounts to about 45,000,000, so that there are about 25,000,000 of our rural population who are yet deprived of the benefit of this service. I regret that the present Postmaster General, during the fiscal year just closed deemed it wise to curtail very greatly the installation of additional routes, and that during the last six months that there have been practically no petitions for additional routes investigated. This position was based upon the plea of economy, but I do not think the people of the country, either urban or rural, will approve any cessation in the extension of this service.

This brings me to the consideration of the cost and revenue from the operation of the rural delivery service, about which there has been some discussion. Based upon a count made in 1909, the average amount of postage on mail collected on rural routes was $14.92 per month. The average monthly cost of the service on each route was $72.17. Therefore the cost of service on each route per year exceeded the revenue derived from the postage on mail originating thereon by $687. The cost of the service on all the routes exceeded the revenue derived from the postage collected by the sum of $27,900,000. These figures indicate a large deficit in the operation of this service, but they are not entirely correct. A very large proportion of the mail matter received and dispatched on the rural routes was created by the establishment of the routes. It is a matter of record that much more mail is received than is collected, and on the former the postage goes to the credit of the dispatching postoffice and enters into the general revenue of the Department. While the rural service is not yet self-supporting, yet the deficit is not nearly so large as indicated by the above figures.

Unquestionably this service will remain as a permanent feature of the postal service. In my opinion it ought to be gradually extended from year to year, regardless of cost, because it is the only method of furnishing the farmers an adequate mail service, to which they are absolutely entitled. However, if the revenue from this service may be legitimately increased, and at the same time extend its benefits and convenience, it ought to be done. The most practicable plan which has been suggested to this end is the establishment of a Rural Parcels Post.

The patrons of the rural service are for all intents and purposes denied the benefits of any parcels service. Let me illustrate one of the inequalities under the present law. The maximum weight of fourth class matter which may be carried in the mails is limited to four pounds at a rate of one cent per ounce. A parcel weighing four pounds may be carried from San Francisco to a patron of one of the rural routes extending from Raleigh at a cost of 64 cents. The same parcel requires postage of 64 cents to be carried from Raleigh to any patron on one of its rural routes. This rate is prohibitive. A person in Goldsboro or Norfolk in sending a parcel to Raleigh may forward it by express at a cheaper rate and the express company makes the profit. If the same person were forwarding a parcel to San Francisco, a much greater distance, he would send it by mail. Thus under the present rate the carrying of parcels in the mails is largely confined to long distances. The farmers of the rural routes have no conveniences in the way of express offices and they are, therefore, practically denied the benefits of any parcels service whatever. Another anomaly exists. A person in Raleigh who desires to mail a four-pound parcel to any patron on any rural route from that office must pay 64 cents, but he can forward a package of the same weight to London, or Berlin, for 48 cents. Under the provision of the International Parcels Post we have a rate of 12 cents per pound as against a rate of 16 cents per pound as between patrons of rural routes residing in the same county.

The proposed rural parcels post will be confined entirely between the office at which the route originates and the patrons on the several routes emanating therefrom, with the aditional provision that parcels may be forwarded by a patron on any one route to a patron of any other route starting from the same postoffice.

I shall not take time to discuss the proposed rate on such a parcels post, nor the probable revenue therefrom. In my opinion a very low rate should be made in order to meet the public convenience, and that the limit of weight should be increased to at least 11 pounds. There can be no doubt that several million dollars would be added to the postal revenues from this service within a very short time after the same should be established. Substantially all of the revenue would be clear profit, because no additional expense would be involved. It is estimated that the average weight of mail now carried daily by each carrier is 25 pounds. This could be increased to 50 pounds, or even 75 pounds without any additional expense to the carrier.

The convenience and the benefit resulting from a rural parcels post can scarcely be exaggerated. The resultant economy of time, the lessened isolation of farm life, the convenience to the wife and the daughters in the home, would all tend to make the farm more attractive and the vocation more profitable.

It has been urged that this service would impair the business of the country merchants. Many who have urged this as a reason were not aware that the argument was furnished by those who have little or no interest in the country merchant. I have considered this phase of the subject with some care and I have talked with many merchants upon the subject, and I have not found one who upon further reflection continued to oppose it on this ground. If there is a country merchant nearby, certainly the farmer on the rural route will buy from this merchant if he has the article in stock, and thereby save postage. Only when his nearby merchant is unable to supply the demand will he order from the merchant in the town from which the route originates, and then will only do so when it is more economical to pay the postage than it will be to make the visit to the store. Neither am I frightened by the suggestion that the establishment of a rural parcels post will be the entering wedge for a general parcels post. This last proposition will take care of itself, and if the arguments which are urged against it are valid and will weigh more than the resultant public convenience, then we will not have a general parcels post.

I have written more at length than I anticipated, and with the expression of two suggestions relative to rural carriers I will close. There is a very persistent demand for increased compensation for the carriers, with which I am in sympathy. If the present compensation, after the payment of expenses does not yield a net sum adequate as a fair wage for the service rendered, then there ought to be an increase. There also should be a more equitable adjustment of compensation for routes shorter than the standard length. As a member of the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads of the House of Representatives, I made an effort in the committee during the last session for increasing the compensation of carriers, but the representations of the Department for economy were so insistent and apparently justifiable, that I, as well as other friends of the carriers on the committee, decided that it was wise to wait until the fiscal conditions were more encouraging.

In conclusion I beg to bear cheerful testimony to the loyalty, faithfulness and efficiency of the great body of rural carriers. Their duties not only require intelligence and character, but they must also deport themselves in such manner as to secure and maintain the cordial good will and respect of the patrons on their routes. It is remarkable that there have been so few instances of misfits and failures in this large body of public servants, and the immediate success of the rural delivery service is largely due to the ability of the rural carriers to measure up to the requirements of their position. Very respectfully,

JNO. H. SMALL.

PROHIBITION IN WEST.

Wave Spreads to Pacific Northwest and Other States.

Spokane, Wash., July 9.—Boyd P. Doty, head of the Anti-Saloon League in the State of Washington, and William J. Herwig, superintendent of the league in Idaho, declare that both commonwealths will be "dry" before the close of 1911. The former said also that the province of British Columbia will be saloonless within a few years, adding that then the only "wet" border of the State will be the Pacific ocean. They expect the liquor interests to make a hard fight, but believe that no candidate for the Legislature will take a chance against the voters. Mr. Doty says that the league needs nine senators to win this year, while Mr. Herwig claims that only 100 saloons are left in Idaho, where 16 of the 23 counties are dry. Boise is the only one of the 13 cities in the State having a population of more than 500 that is in the "wet" column, he said, adding "and 250,000 of the estimated population of 300,000 live in "dry" territory. The league will endeavor to get the next Legislature to outlaw all saloons."

Hay Fever and Asthma.

Bring discomfort and misery to many people, but Foley's Honey and Tar gives ease and comfort to the suffering ones. It relieves the congestion in the head and throat and is soothing and healing. None genuine but Foley's Honey and Tar in the yellow package. Robt. R. Bellamy.

NATIONAL RIVERS AND HARBORS

Never Stronger Endorsement Than Now—No Veto by Taft.

Washington, July 9.—The National Rivers and Harbors Congress never had stronger endorsement in its campaign for a comprehensive waterway policy, in its opposition to piece-meal appropriations for the improvement of the rivers and harbors of the United States, than was given it indirectly by President Taft in his reasons for attaching his signature to the river and harbor appropriation bill. The President, in his special message to Congress, did not mince his words, when he served notice on the Senate and House committees that a veto faces the next waterway bill unless more care is taken in the selection of projects for development and a disposition shown to complete projects as quickly as consistent with good business judgment.

Speaking of the Rivers and Harbors bill, Representative Alexander, chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, when asked if it was seriously in danger of a veto, said, "I did not hear the slightest rumor of a veto until Thursday. We knew the President was studying the bill like a great lawyer, and for two hours on Friday afternoon Senator Nelson and myself went over it with him, answering every objection which had been raised against it. He quickly yielded on everything except the so-called 'dribbling or piece-meal' policy which we had inherited from former bills. We showed him that 60 of the items in the Act of 1899 made insufficient appropriations to complete; that the act of 1902 contained 64 per cent; that the act of 1905 contained 37 per cent.; that the act of 1907 carrying $86,000,000 contained 44 per cent. and that had we increased the bill of 1910 to $86,000,000 the showing would have been much better than the act of 1907. We declined to do that, however, because a bill aggregating $86,000,000 would have destroyed our chance for establishing annual bills, which, after our long experience we knew, was the only way to reform the existing 'dribbling' system.

"That the President was satisfied that we were working along lines which he desired is manifest by his approval of the bill. His message makes clear that he wants to cut loose from the old method, a reform in which Senator Nelson and myself are in hearty accord.

"It has been apparent to me for several years that only moderate annual bills could bring about such a reform and the act of 1910 opens the way for such bills which will fix a time-limit on all improvements; begin the work of abandoning unworthy projects, long ago or never approved by the engineers; require that estimates of engineers shall be accurate instead of guess work; and leave largely to the engineers the selection of the projects for improvement. The President's objection to the old method of making river and harbor bills simply goes to the selection of projects. After the Board of Engineers has approved projects, some important, othere indifferent, Congressmen have heretofore made the selections. The President wants competent engineers to indicate by recommended appropriations what projects shall be taken up and when they shall be completed. If no appropriation is recommended the project, even if previously approved by the Board of Engineers, has no standing for that bill. Thus by the recommendation of appropriations the Board of Engineers can guide Congress in the formulation of annual bills which will satisfy the country and the great majority of Congress.

"There is no reform in a bill which simply completes improvements. A measure of $80,000,000 or $90,000,000 which completes most of the new projects adopted in the bill, may be a retrograde movement since it may complete unimportant as well as desirable improvements. What is needed is a preference of projects and their systematic completion within a reasonable fixed period. An annual bill makes such a reform possible."

TEDDY TO ATLANTA.

Delivers the Address on "Uncle Remus"—The Celebration.

Atlanta, Ga., July 2.—Former President Roosevelt, an intimate friend of the late Joel Chandler Harris, is coming to Atlanta October 8th, "Uncle Remus" day and will deliver an address on the evening of that date in the auditorium armory under the auspices of the Uncle Remus Memorial Association. Gifford Pinchot is expected to be a guest of the city at the same time, having been invited to be present at the organization on October 7th of the Georgia Conservation Association.

The date of Mr. Roosevelt's visit was definitely settled today when his telegraphic suggestion of Saturday, October 8th, was promptly acceded to by the committee in charge of the celebration in honor of the memory of Georgia's famous short story writer.

Andrew Carnegie, himself an admirer of the late Mr. Harris, is expected to be present and introduce Mr. Roosevelt.

S. S. S. CURES OLD SORES

Every old sore comes from some kind of impurity in the blood. It remains an open, discharging place on the flesh because the circulation constantly deposits into the fibres and tissues which surround the spot, the infectious matter with which the blood is contaminated. It is impossible for the sore to heal while the blood is in this impure state. S. S. S. heals old sores because it is the greatest of all blood purifiers; it goes into the circulation and removes the cause from the blood. When the blood has been purified there is no longer any inflammatory impurity or infectious matter to irritate the place, and nature causes a certain and natural healing of the ulcer. It is all well enough to endeavor to cleanse an old sore, or stop the itching, or absorb the discharge, with external applications, but a cure can never be reached in this way, because such applications do not reach the blood where the cause is located. S. S. S. does not simply cause a scab to form over an old sore, but beginning at the bottom it heals the place permanently by building new tissue, and filling the place with firm healthy flesh. S. S. S. is a purely botanical remedy, being made entirely of roots herbs and barks, each of which has a direct and lasting effect in removing impurities and poisons from the circulation. Old people who have suffered for years with a chronic sore will find S. S. S. a most helpful tonic and system builder in counteracting the debilitating effects of the old ulcer. Special book on Sores and Ulcers free to all who write. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

The
"Come Back"

It is the customers who come back that make a business grow. Clever advertising may get a customer once, but only honest values—being "square"—make him come again.

Your satisfaction is what we are striving for. That's why we offer such clothing as

Stein-Bloch Summer Suits

for your consideration.

No better clothing is made today—not even by high class custom tailors.

No garments anywhere near so good can be had anywhere else at equally low prices.

J. W. FLEET CO.

Phone 673. S. W. Corner Front & Princess Sts.

Special Prices

On the Following For 10 Days:

25 Crates Lemons.	25 Baskets Broken Mixed Candy
50 Cases Walker's Grape Juice.	100 Boxes Perfectos, 5c Cigars.
50 Barrels Mott's Cider.	150 Dozen 1-quart Fruit Jars.
25 Cases Penny Candy.	100 Dozen 2-quart Fruit Jars.
25 Pails North State Kisses.	500 Barrels Patent Flour.
25 Pails American Ices.	1,500 Sacks Rice, all grades.

J. W. BROOKS

Wholesale Grocer.

Wilmington, N. C.

Grand Auction Sale

—OF—

Valuable Town Lots

at Southport, N. C., on

Saturday, July 16th, at 11:30

Is a new addition to the town known as

Southport Heights

Lots on broad streets, 50 foot fronts, located on highest land near town, just inside city limits on the Township Turnpike, the new shell road, where desirable building lots are located.

Southport is sure to develop. These lots secured at sale on easy terms. One-fourth cash, balance in 6, 12 and 18 months.

Every young man in town—everyone without a home should secure one of these lots. Certain blocks sold only to white people. Good investment for anyone. Beats a savings bank. Lots will never sell cheaper, and you stand a good chance to double your price in a year.

Buy ahead of railroad. Attend this sale, bring some cash—highest bidder gets the lot—and see the famous PENNY BROTHERS, twin auctioneers, sell at auction a lot a minute.

One Free Lot and a Bag of Gold and Silver Given Away.

BAND CONCERT ON GROUNDS

Steamer Wilmington leaves for Southport at 9:00 A. M.

Suburban Realty & Auction Company

Raleigh, N. C.

Next Time You Drive Into Town

you'll be wanting during your stay a real good drink. Something to quench your thirst to stay quenched.

Drink Coca-Cola

No matter how thirsty you are, or how tired you are or how particular you are, you'll like Coca-Cola because it hits that dry spot—relieves fatigue and tickles the palate all the way down.

DELICIOUS—REFRESHING WHOLESOME

Send for Our Free Booklet

"The Truth About Coca-Cola." Tells all about Coca-Cola, what it is and why it is so delicious, wholesome and beneficial.

THE COCA-COLA CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola

Atlantic Coast Line

Very Low

EXCURSION

Rates to the

EAST

From Wilmington

To Washington	$16.00
To Baltimore	$18.00
To New York	$26.00
To Philadelphia	$22.80

Final Return Limit
OCTOBER 31, 1910.
Liberal Stop-Overs.

W. J. CRAIG,
Passenger Traffic Manager.
T. C. WHITE,
General Passenger Agent.
Phone 160.

n 1 tf

Spring and Summer Changes of the SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Effective June 5th, 1910.

On the above date the Southern Railway will put in operation their Elegant Summer service of Sleepers and Parlor Cars from all important points. Jacksonville, Atlanta, Macon, New Orleans, Memphis, Chattanooga, Columbia, Charleston, Norfolk, Raleigh, etc., to

Western North Carolina Resorts, "The Land of the Sky."

and all other Summer Resorts. Cheap round trip rates effective May 15th, to September 30th, final return limit October 31st, 1910.

For further information regarding rates, schedules, Pullman reservations, etc., apply to your nearest agent or the undersigned.

W. H. PARNELL,
Traveling Passenger Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.
H. F. CARY,
General Passenger Agent,
Washington, D. C.

ma 26-thu-fr-sa-su tf.

BANKRUPT'S SALE.

I am offering for sale at 310 North Front street in this City all the goods, wares and merchandise of R. D. Tucker, Bankrupt, which consists of monuments, tombstones, granite and marble. These articles are being sold at and below cost.

FRANK MEIER,
Trustee of R. D. Tucker, Bankrupt.

jul 8 3t

INCREASED COST OF LIVING SPEECH BY MR. SIMMONS

(Continued from Page Nine.)

reports and read a few brief excerpts from some of them. * * *

Now, what are the facts as to prices in free-trade England? England has a wider commerce than any other country. She is the clearing house for the nations of the world, and her prices respond more certainly to any world-wide influence than those of any other country. We must look to England for the effect on prices of the increased supply of gold. Do we not find in England the advance in prices that is found here or in those other countries that have a protective tariff? The answer will be found in the reports of our consuls to that country, and they leave no sort of doubt as to what are the facts.

The consul-general at London says (p. 8, S. Doc. No. 477.), as follows:

"A remarkable feature of this report, on the whole, is the fact that there has been so little variation within the past decade in the prices of commodities in London. Some have shown depreciation, such as grain, cotton, leather and lumber. Some commodities, such as provisions and meats, have increased with reference to some items and decreased in respect to others.

"Some lines, such as boots and shoes and clothing, remain practically the same as ten years ago, while material decreases are noted in the prices of iron and steel, farming implements, brick, cement and oil."

These are the facts, given by our own consul, as to prices in London, the heart of that great free-trade country and the greatest city in all the world.

The explanation he gives is partly the conservatism of the English, and he adds:

"The second reason for the even maintenance of prices is the fact that England is preeminently a shipping nation, and consequently the markets of all the world are reached by her ocean liners."

London, therefore, it would seem, should be the place of all others in the world where the effect of an increase in the world's gold supply on prices should be the greatest and first felt. Yet there has been, according to this great Republican officials' report to his government, "but little variation within the past decade in the prices of commodities in London."

The increase in gold supply has not raised prices there.

On page 18, Part I., Document 477, the retail prices of tweed suits, blue serge, schools suits, and overcoats are given for the years 1900 and 1910 as being exactly the same. The consul adds that "these grades of clothing, it is pointed out, are as good or better now than in 1900."

Coal, iron, cement and bricks have decreased in price.

The consul-general in Liverpool says:

"Manufacturers and retailers decline to furnish prices, but state that there is no material difference in these prices in 1900 as compared with those prevailing at the present time—February, 1910. (p. 46.)"

Consul Ingram, at Bradford, under date March 24, 1910, quotes live stock as follows: Sheep, in 1900, at 16 cents per pound, and for 1910, also 16 cents; cattle, in 1900, 13 cents per pound, and in 1910, 13 1-2 cents; hogs, in 1900, 11 cents per pound, and in 1910, 14 cents.

Oats, corn and bran, he says, "were practically the same in 1900 as now, but hay and wheat were somewhat lower. Prices of tea have not varied since 1900. Coffee prices do not change much; it is a matter of blending to meet differences in cost." Flour and bread have advanced. Of shoes, he says:

"On the higher qualities of boots and shoes prices have gone up 10 per cent. as compared with 1910. On the ordinary qualities standard prices have remained as formerly, the difference being made in the quality of leather used."

He says "the prices of men's clothing are the same as in 1900," and bears testimony that "really good suitings command as high a price now as they did in 1900." In hats, he says:

"The tendency has been upward, although but little has been done in that direction. In haberdashery there has been but slight advance in prices since 1900, the tendency, if any, being upward. The present prices of ladies' costumes are about the same as those prevailing in 1900."

Bricks and oil are cheaper; cement the same. Agricultural implements and structural steel are much cheaper than in 1900.

Of the prices of boots and shoes the consul at Birmingham says one of the leading shoe stores in Birmingham that sells its own product, which is made in Northampton, states that the prices of boots and shoes have not increased since 1900, but that they are giving better quality for the same price (p. 40.)

These figures and statements and others that might be quoted show conclusively that in England, the financial center of the world, whose commerce is more extensive than that of any other nation, prices have not risen as with us, and as in those other countries where the natural laws of trade are interfered with by protective tariffs.

While in England the prices of some provisions have increased, because of a larger demand and a smaller supply, yet there has been no such appreciation of values as can be attributed to the increase in the supply of gold.

Before passing from the consideration of this particular branch of the subject, it is well to observe that while there has been a large addition to the stock of precious metals, there has been an increase in population and a dispersion of population; a much wider demand; and, a still more important element, a larger use of money. The aggregate mass of property against which money is to measure itself has been multiplied in recent years in an accelerating ratio. While there is more money, there is more need for it, and larger uses for it.

But whatever may be the causes that have minimized the natural effect of an enlarged supply of currency, we find, when we turn to that country which is assuredly the barometer of world prices, unaffected by local causes, that there has been no notable advance in prices.

Again, when we consider the prices of certain staple commodities, produced under conditions that exempt them from the operation of a protective tariff, we find that their selling value has not increased as it would have done had there been a general appreciation of values incident to an oversupply of gold. The commodities I have in mind are such as tea, coffee, sugar, silk, flax, molasses, fish, wool, and so forth.

It appears that prices of these staple products in the country of their production, before those prices have felt the influence of the duties imposed by the tariffs of protective countries, have not advanced, but in the aggregate have declined.

The prices of these commodities show no such advance as indicates an appreciation because of the increased gold supply, and they are inconsistent with a world-wide influence, advancing values as the result of a larger volume of money.

There is another fact that bears on the subject: Even in those countries whose industries are walled in by high tariff duties, whose prices in the main, therefore, are dependent on conditions that operate only locally, the advance has not been uniform; and, indeed, in some years, notwithstanding the increase in money, there was a decrease in prices.

And there is still another fact: That while the prices of some commodities have advanced others have declined. These facts are utterly inconsistent with the idea that the primary cause of the advance has been the increase in the supply of gold.

Had that been the case, there would have been a uniform additional value imparted to every commodity whose value is measured by the stock of money in the world. There would have been a relative depreciation of money and appreciation of commodities. But while I utterly repudiate the idea that the advance in our prices is to be attributed primarily or chiefly to the increased supply of gold, yet I recognize that the general prosperity of the world has been promoted by this addition to the world's currency, and I also recognize that this general condition of prosperity has created a larger demand for those commodities that enter into the world's commerce and has tended to stiffen their prices in accordance with the law of supply and demand.

On page 577 of the Statistical Abstract for 1907 tables are given showing the relative prices of raw commodities, of manufactured commodities, and of all commodities year by year from 1890 to 1906. These tables show that prices were high in 1890, averaging more than 12 per cent. above the average price for the decade from 1890 to 1899. Then began a decline which reached its lowest point in 1896 and 1897. The reason for this decline certainly was not the increased supply of gold and silver, of which there was each year a considerable increment. It was supposed to be the result of a depression throughout the civilized world, which was particularly felt in the United States; although, also, it was observed on the Continent of Europe. It was a disturbance in business, resulting in many persons being deprived of the amount of wages and compensation for their work which had made the world relatively prosperous. The prices of various commodities did not decline evenly and equally.

Whatever were the disposing causes contributing to bringing about that period of low prices and of depression, they seem to have been countracted about the year 1898, when prices again began to rise, and they have continued generally to rise to the present time.

I have shown, I think, that the great increase in prices, of which the people are so loudly complaining, could not be primarily attributed to the increase in the supply of gold. What then has been the controlling cause of this increase? As to manufactured goods, especially those protected by the tariff and covered by the trust, I answer, unhesitatingly, that it is due mainly to the tariff. As to the products of agriculture not protected—and but few of them are—by an effective and operative duty, I answer with equal confidence, it is due almost entirely to a demand largely in excess of the supply.

This is confirmed by the fact that during this period of rising prices the prices of the former have, as a rule, moved steadily upward except during the panic of 1908, while the prices of the latter have fluctuated as the annual output of the farm was relatively large or small.

First, let us consider prices of the staple products of the farm: Cotton is one of our chief agricultural products. The price of cotton, it is said, is very high, but I submit that it is not too high when considered in connection with the world supply and demand.

The present crop is the smallest we have made in the last ten years except one. That year's cotton sold in March and February at between 16 and 17 1-4 cents a pound.

We raised about the same amount of cotton last year that we raised in 1903, the actual figures being 9,850,000 bales in 1903, and 10,250,000 in 1909. Since 1903 there has been an enormous increase in the number of spindles and in the world's demand for cotton, yet notwithstanding these facts, the price of cotton is not as high today as in 1903. The crop of 1903, when the amount produced, as I have stated before, was about the same as that produced last year, sold in New York in February and March for from 16 to 17 1-4 cents per pound, while how cotton is selling around 15 cents per pound. It is true that the price of last year's crop has ranged considerably higher than that of the year before, but, with a somewhat increased acreage, we raised about three millions and a half less cotton last year than the year before. With an increase in acreage the cost to the farmer, including picking and ginning, of the 10,250,000 crop last year was as great as that of the 13,500,000 crop of the year before. If the farmer, with the same acreage, gets no more for his cotton per pound when he makes only two-thirds of a crop than when he makes a full crop, the result will necessarily be disastrous, because, as I said, it costs substantially the same to raise a short crop with the same acreage as it does to raise a full crop. Last year's crop was not much in excess of two-thirds of a full crop.

Considering this short crop and the ever-increasing demand for the finished product, with the great uncertainty of next year's crop, especially since the late disastrous frost, I claim that the price of cotton is not high.

In recent years the supply of wheat, pork, beef, mutton, as well as cotton, as compared with the demand, has been short, and as a result we have had the same advance in the price of these products as in the price of cotton.

The number of hogs and sheep in the country today is about the same as it has been during the last nine years, and as a result the price of pork and mutton has almost doubled. The increase in the number of beef cattle has not kept pace with the increase in the demand, with the result that beef has greatly increased in price. The same is true with reference to corn, wheat, and many other agricultural products. Doubtless such devices as cold storage and combinations between the meat packers have to some extent advanced the prices of meat, and to the extent of these advances the prices of meat are artificial.

In the cases of all these staple products of agriculture, with the exceptions I have stated as to meat products, the increase has been brought about as in the case of cotton, because the demand has increased out of all proportion to the increase in supply. Giving due weight to these conditions, I do not believe that the prices of these staple products of the farm are higher than is justified by the law of supply and demand, to which they are subject, nor are they above the level of the prices of other products, and are below those nurtured and protected by the tariff.

There is as a general thing no just ground for complaint against present prices of our staple agricultural products, because the increases are, in the main, in response to a natural law.

The high prices of which the people rightfully complain are those which without any reference to this natural law and without any reference to the cost of production, are high, either as the result of special laws in their favor, or of violations of the laws or, as is frequently the case, both. The people have a right to complain of increases in prices due to these causes, because the increases are artificial and not responsive to those conditions which legitimately affect intrinsic value and fix and control prices.

Without doubt the increased compensation in the wages of the laboring men of this country has had the effect of enabling them to raise the standard of their living. One of the results has been that this very large and deserving class of our people enjoy more comforts and live better in their homes than they formerly did. Their increased earnings justify them in obtaining more food and a better variety of food than they had in the years of depression. It has been a distinct influence in creating an additional demand for such commodities as chickens, eggs, butter and so forth, and has played its part in bringing about an advance in prices.

These and other such conditions and influences have been the basis of the advance in the prices of farm products. A relatively smaller supply, a relatively greater demand, and a relatively greater ability to buy among the masses of the people.

The tariff does not help the farmer either to fix or control the volume of his products or their market value. As to his products, the tariff is almost entirely inoperative, even when a duty is imposed pretendedly for their protection.

The volume of farm products is determined by the number of people who are willing to endure the isolation, the drudgery, and hazards of that calling; to varying conditions of weather and seasons; and to the ravages of diseases, insects, and so forth, in the destruction of animal and vegetable life. The amount produced may be greater or it may be less than the demand. The farmer can not regulate that. It is regulated by Providence.

Neither can he control nor influence the prices of his products. That is determined by natural law, over which he has no control.

But as respects manufactured articles, especially those protected by law and combinations against both foreign and domestic competition, the producer through these duties can and does adjust the supply to the demand and fixes the price.

There is in many instances no competition from abroad, because the duties are prohibitory, and there is no domestic competition because of trusts and combinations. If, under these conditions, the prices of these tariff and trust protected articles are not arbitrarily raised to the limit of the protective duty, it is because of the generosity and benevolence of its beneficiaries and not because the law does not offer and supply the opportunity to raise them.

It is credible that the intended beneficiaries of this system do not take advantage of the opportunities it affords, and is it possible that a sane people can be duped and deceived into the belief that they do not?

With a system conferring these privileges, and affording these opportunities in reference to both supply and price of the manufactured product, why should there be any doubt as to its effect upon prices?

Mr. President, there is none; and the fact that the Republican party feels coerced by political exigencies to claim and contend that there is, shows, in the light of their past contention in this regard, the present demoralized and pitiable plight of that party.

During the period between 1893 and 1897, when prices were falling, while the gold supply was increasing at an average rate of 14 per cent. per annum, our opponents proclaimed with much reiteration that the fall was due to the Wilson tariff, which was a few points below the average of the McKinley Act.

If evidence were needed to establish the proposition that the tariff has the effect on prices of dutiable commodities which I have ascribed to it, it will be found in overhealing measure in the grounds upon which the advocates of protection have for the last 20 years appealed to the people for their suffrage in its support.

When prices began to rise under the trust-fostering schedules of the Dingley law, they proclaimed with equal vociferousness that the rise was due to the tariff. And they continued to claim that these constantly increasing prices were due to the tariff.

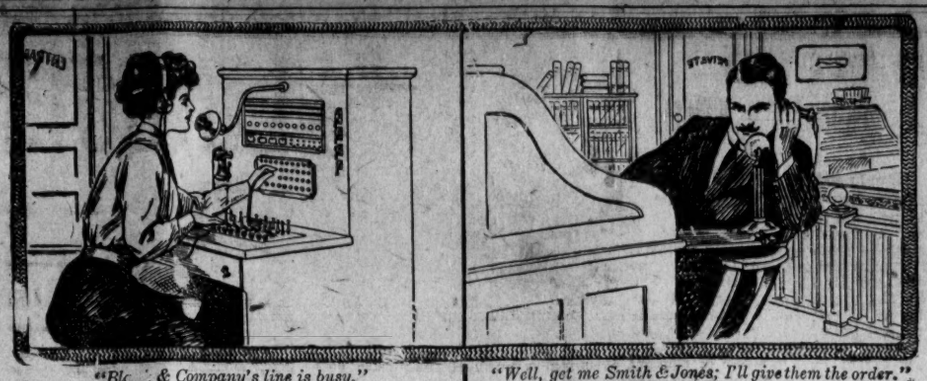
They demanded that credit be given it for the rise. They asked the suffrage of the people in its support upon the ground that the tariff was producing the increased prices, and they continued to claim that these constantly increasing prices were due to it until prices reached a level which provoked public protest and outcry, when suddenly we find them changing front and with equal strenuosity denying that the tariff has anything to do with these high prices and claiming that the cause is attributable to the increase in the gold supply, though that increase was, as I have shown, during this period of rising prices only 7 per cent. per annum, as compared with 14 per cent. per annum during the period of falling prices prior to 1897.

In its report, recently presented to the Senate by the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Lodge), the Massachusetts commission on the high cost of living found that the primary cause of the advances in prices is the increase in the gold supply, and that neither the tariff nor the trusts could be regarded as directly or actively the cause.

It is evident that this is to be one of the Republican campaign documents, more to be relied upon probably than even the recent partial report of the majority of the committee itself.

Twice in the report the commission refers to the tariff and trusts, and in both instances exonerates them from responsibility for the recent advance in prices. I do not understand that the Massachusetts commission or the distinguished Senator who is chairman of the Senate Committee on High Prices of Commodities, or any other responsible representative of the Republican party, denies that the tariff and the trusts have tended to higher prices. The point the commission seems to have made, and the point the

(Continued on Page 14.)



"Blc ; & Company's line is busy." "Well, get me Smith & Jones; I'll give them the order."

Adequate Bell Telephone Facilities Prevents Loss of Business.

WHEN all your telephone lines are in use, your telephone doors are closed. Customers who try to reach you by telephone cannot do so. If they frequently find your telephone lines busy, they will become exasperatad and send their orders to another concern—one that has adequate telephone facilities and an open telephone door.

Telephone buying is on the increase. It has already become a habit with hundreds of thousands of people. A concern desiring telephone trade can no more afford to have inadequate Bell telephone facilities than it could afford to have so few entrances that prospective customers could not walk into the store without waiting in line.

It is not difficult or expensive to correct busy telephone conditions. An additional central office line, or an additional telephone installed in a growing department, is frequently all that is needed.

Now is the time to look into the matter of your telephone arrangements. We will gladly co-operate with you in an effort to fit telephone service to your needs.

CALL CONTRACT DEPARTMENT

Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company

Every Bell Telephone is the Centre of the System

YOUR BACKACHE WILL YIELD

To Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Bloomdale, Ohio.—"I suffered from terrible headaches, pains in my back and right side, and was tired all the time and nervous. I could not sleep, and every month I could hardly stand the pain. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored me to health again and made me feel like a new woman. I hope this letter will induce other women to avail themselves of this valuable medicine."—Mrs. E. M. FREDERICK, Bloomdale, Ohio.

Backache is a symptom of female weakness or derangement. If you have backache don't neglect it. To get permanent relief you must reach the root of the trouble. Nothing we know of will do this so safely and surely as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Cure the cause of these distressing aches and pains and you will become well and strong.

The great volume of unsolicited testimony constantly pouring in proves conclusively that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has restored health to thousands of women.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be absolutely confidential, and the advice free.

North Carolina Four Per Cent Bonds.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THIS BANK WAS AWARDED

$150,000.00

of the New 4 Per Cent North Carolina Four Per Cent Bonds and will receive them July 1st. No other Bank purchased so large an amount.

As a Depository of the State of North Carolina, we are Prepared to Cash Old Bonds due July 1st, 1910, and those who hold such Bonds are requested to present or forward them to us. If new Bonds are desired, we are prepared to furnish them.

The New Bonds run for Forty Years, are Free of Tax, and Bear Four Per Cent Interest, Payable Semi-Annually.

By corresponding with us we can arrange to take out insurance here for the safe delivery to us by registered mail of any of the old Bonds at a cost of only 15c per $1,000.00 for insurance.

If Interested, write, or see us at once, as the Old Bonds cease to draw interest after Jnly 1st, 1910.

Capital, - -	$200,000.00
Net Surplus. -	140,000.00
Assets, - -	2,000,000.00

CHAS. N. EVANS, President. D. L. GORE, Vice-President.
J. W. SIMPSON, Cashier. HUGH MacRAE, Vice-President.

THE SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

For Sale Horse, six years old; combination saddle and buggy horse.

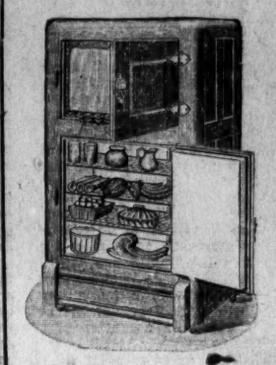
Apply

Samuel Bear, Sr., Sons

18 Market Street. Wilmington, N. C.

jul 3 tf

White Mountain REFRIGERATORS



are strong, durable and sanitary. Having a removable ice chamber with duplex grate and removable waste pipe makes it easier to keep clean than any refrigerator made.

Several styles to select from.

J. W. MURCHISON & CO.
Hardware.

$3.10

TO

New Bern, N. C.

and return

Atlantic Coast Line

Bi-Centennial Celebration of the Founding of Newbern, July 25-30, 1910.

Tickets will be sold July 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29, 1910, limited to reach Wilmington on return not later than midnight of July 31st.

Trains leave Wilmington 5:50 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. Arrive at Newbern, 9:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M.

For additional information phone 160.

W. J. CRAIG,
Passenger Traffic Manager.
T. C. WHITE,
General Passenger Agent.

jn 7 to 29

STATEMENT CONDITION OF THE

Atlantic Trust & Banking Co.

at the close of business June 30, 1910.

RESOURCES.

Loans	$673,130 26
Demand Loans	30,940 00
N. C. Bonds	25,000 00
Furniture and Fixtures	100 00
Due From Banks	36,373 71
Cash Items	276 42
Gold Coin	267 50
Silver Coin	864 99
Currency	2,192 00
Total	$769,144 88

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 50,000 00
Net Profits	52,118 99
Accrued Interest due depositors	1,500 00
Dividend unpaid	65 00
Demand Certificates Deposit	61,188 40
Savings Deposits	604,271 49
Total	$769,144 88

I, Milton Calder, Cashier of the Atlantic Trust and Banking Co., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

MILTON CALDER, Cashier.
W. F. GILBER, Notary Public.

Correct Attest:
L. B. ROGERS,
C. W. YATES,
I. SHRIER,
Directors.

jul 3 tf

Trinity College

Five Departments—Collegiate, Graduate, Engineering, Law, and Education. Large library facilities. Well-equipped laboratories in all departments of science. Gymnasium furnished with best apparatus. Expenses very moderate. Aid for worthy students.

Teachers and Students expecting to engage in teaching should investigate the superior advantages offered by the new Department of Education in Trinity College.

For catalogue and further information, address

R. L. FLOWERS, Secretary,
Durham, N. C.

NOTICE.

Ivory McClammy
vs.
Fannie J. McClammy.

The defendant above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of New Hanover County, to obtain a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, existing between said Plaintiff and defendant, and said defendant will further take notice that she is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of said county to be held on the 6th Monday before the first Monday in September, it being Monday, the 25th day of July 1910, at the Court House of said county, in the city of Wilmington, N. C. and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

JOHN D. TAYLOR,
Clerk Superior Court.
This the 23rd day of June 1910.
SCULL & HUFHAM,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

jn 25 law 4k sat.

INCREASED COST OF LIVING SPEECH BY MR. SIMMONS

(Continued From Page Thirteen.)

Republicans generally will, I presume, make, is that the changes made in the tariff by the Aldrich-Payne tariff has not appreciably increased prices.

Specious and fallacious as that position is, it would seem to be more promising for the campaign purposes of that party than a bald-faced denial that these increases are the evolutions o fyears of tariff stimulation under the shelter of monopoly. The changes made in the Dingley tariff by the Aldrich-Payne tariff were, except as to a few commodities, of no great importance. That law is largely a reaffirmation of the Dingley law, with changes here and there, some putting up and some reducing duties, but so nearly following the track of the old law that it has been a matter of controversy as to whether, taken as a whole, it advances or lowers by a fraction the Dingley rates.

The Republican party can not escape the charge that the tariff is responsible for increased prices of commodities by showing that the small changes made in the Dingley schedules by the Aldrich-Payne law are not responsible for high prices. It must meet the broad question directly, and that question is, Has the protective system, for which the Republican party is responsible, as embodied in the McKinley, the Dingley and the Aldrich-Payne law, directly or indirectly, through the encouragements of trusts and combinations, brought about the conditions which have led to the prices which now obtain as to products and necessaries the prices of which are not regulated by supply and demand, uninfluenced by the tariff or trust combinations which have been the outgrowth of the tariff. It is folly for the Republican party to attempt to meet this issue by attempting to show that temporary prices of cotton, or wheat, or meats, or of eggs, or chickens, prices admittedly not fixed or affected by the tariff, are high because as to them the tariff is inoperative, and by arguing that as the tariff is not responsible for the high prices of these necessaries that it is not responsible for the high prices of articles covered by the trusts and on which the tariff is operative.

Mr. President, I repeat, the increase in the prices of the products of the soil and farm are due to natural causes and may be designated as temporary. If there should be a phenomenal crop of cotton, the price would go down. If, as a result of the agitation of "back to the farm" the cities should be relieved of their present congestion in favor of the farm, there would be an increase in farm production which would bring about a decline of prices. Prices, depending upon supply and demand, are up and down, one year high and one year low, without any regard to the volume of money or any other cause except the quantity produced and the quantity demanded for consumption. But this does not apply to most of the things that are affected by the tariff and the prices of which have been steadily advancing, under the operation of this law, to their present high level

Mr. President, in conclusion, I can recall—for during all the campaigns, National and State, that have been made since 1897, until a year or two ago, I was chairman of the executive committee of my State and had something to do with those campaigns—I can recall the fact that from every stump in North Carolina, as other Senators can recall the fact that from every stump in their States, in all the campaigns from 1897, the time of the enactment of the Dingley tariff law, up to about six or eight months ago, the one song of the Republican orator when he was seeking votes among the masses was the contention reiterated and vociferated, that this constant increase in prices, that these higher prices of agricultural products and of manufactured products and the higher prices for all the things that the people make were due to the tariff—the Dingley tariff. They would hear no argument with patience from any source that the gold supply had anything to do with these increased prices.

That argument was treated with ridicule and contempt. These Republican orators pointed, in my State, to the higher price of potatoes, of eggs, and such like things, and gave the credit to the Dingley tariff. That song, Mr. President, continued without interruption, without a discordant note from any Republican orator, until shortly after the enactment of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill prices began to advance and the people, already loaded down with tariff burdens, began to cry out against these excessive prices and to denounce them as an outrage and burden imposed upon them by law for the benefit of a privileged few. From the day these high prices became unpopular with the masses to this good hour Republican orators in the Senate and in the other House and on the hustings have repudiated the idea that the tariff had anything to do with the high cost of living and with one accord have laid the blame on the increased gold supply, notwithstanding the fact that during the period of rising prices the annual increase in the gold supply has been only 7 per cent. as compared with an annual increase of 14 per cent. during the period of falling prices between 1890 and 1897.

DESCENDANTS OF SIGNERS

Elected Officers and Adjourned Meeting In Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, July 5.—Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence adjourned the convention here after electing officers.

The following were chosen: President, Dr. Henry Morris, of Philadelphia; First-Vice President, P. V. D. Conway, Fredericksburg, Va.; Second Vice President D. H. Deb Hooper, North Carolina; Third Vice President Mrs. W. T. Fisher, Pennsylvania; Secretary, W. S. McKean, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer, Braxton D. Gibson, West VVirginia; Historian, Albert McClellan Matthewson; Registrar, Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Washington, D. C.; Chaplain, The Rev. George Washington Dame, Baltimore.

Take your vacation trip North this Summer. Avail yourself of the low Excursion Rates to Eastern cities—Washington, New York, etc., via the Atlantic Coast Line. Phone 160. **

QUESTION OF RATES FROM LOCAL VIEWPOINT

(Continued From Page Nine.)

Wilmington? In this traffic volume is not an item, because such bulky stuffs like grain and coal do not enter. The Southern Railway continues to favor, as the Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Air Line originally favored, the Virginia cities at a serious handicap to Wilmington. In this morally criminal procedure the Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Air Line have only passed from the role of original conspirators to that of aiders and abettors—from the Rob Roy of bold defiance to the ambusher of clandestine attack.

The application of Norfolk rates to interior Virginia points cannot be justified on any lawful or economic ground, and there is no reason to believe that the interpretation of the long and short haul clause of the Interstate Commerce Law had anything to do with the matter. Indeed, at least some of these interior Virginia rates were made before the Interstate Commerce Commission gave its interpretation to this clause of the law; and the simple truth is that the railroads interested in these Virginia interior points forced the application of Norfolk rates for their own protection. If, as it is contended by the railroads, the application of the Norfolk rates to these interior Virginia points was a necessity growing out of the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission (that a terminal rate could not be lower than an intermediate rate—later reversed) why did not the railroads operating in North Carolina feel a like obligation to apply the ruling to North Carolina territory? Is the public asked to believe that the railroads of Virginia were more law-abiding than the railroads of North Carolina, or that the Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Air Line would not have rendered themselves liable to prosecution had they ignored an uncontested ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission? These queries answer themselves. The truth is, and the whole truth is, that the railroads serving the Virignia territory proceeded upon a more enlightened and broad-minded policy than the railroads serving the Carolina territory, and this notwithstanding that the cost of construction, operation and maintenance is considerably less for the latter than for the former properties.

To contend that the traffic conditions at Norfolk are inherently different from the traffic conditions at Wilmington is a bald absurdity. There is no greater fallacy than the oft-repeated argument of the railroads that volume makes the rate. This is to confuse cause with effect, but has proved a most fruitful source of hoodwinking the public. It is granted that potential volume must precede the rate, but rate is the life principle which transforms the potential into the actual. The present traffic conditions at Norfolk are the effect and the rate the cause and like conditions would be produced at Wilmington if like cause were put in operation. When the Baltimore rate was given Norfolk the commerce of that port was insignificant, and at that time Wilmington enjoyed a more commanding commercial position than Norfolk. The difference in rate explains the difference in present conditions, and no other explanation reaches the root of the matter.

The contention that to reduce rates to Wilmington would involve a ruinous re-adjustment to interior and intermediate North Carolina points is not supported by the facts. In the Wilmington case the Interstate Commerce Commission said that interior North Carolina rates were relatively lower than Wilmington rates, and that to make a substantial reduction in Wilmington rates would not necessitate a re-adjustment to interior North Carolina points. This opinion, of course, proceeded upon the idea that the reduction in question would not reach the Norfolk parity, because, obviously, a reduction of Wilmington rates to the Norfolk basis would give far-reaching and greatly beneficial relief to interior North Carolina points.

The railroads serving Wilmington avow their unwillingness to work for the development of this port on a basis of remuneration which the railroads serving Norfolk accept as adequate for the service performed; but these Wilmington roads do not deny, and cannot deny, their ability to work on as low a rate as the Norfolk roads. The Atlantic Coast Line is four-fifths of Wilmington's railroad facilities, and its lines traverse level and gradeless territories. The cost of maintenance of the Atlantic Coast Line compared with the cost of maintenance of the lines entering the Virginia cities is admittedly small; as is also the ratio of construction cost and of capitalization. The investigation in the Durham case before the Interstate Commerce Commission disclosed the fact that 95 per cent. of the business of the Norfolw & Western Railroad was done on the Norfolk rate, and still the Norfolk & Western is a going concern. It is stated on excellent authority that a recent examination into the affairs of the Atlantic Coas Line shows that one of the principal properties of this system has earned 1,500 per cent. in the past 20 years; and it is a matter of common knowledge that the Atlantic Coast Line has had to resort to devious devices to cover up its dividends. It must be clear, therefore, to any unbiased mind—unaffected by the microbe of stockholding interest—that the refusal of the Atlantic Coast Line to do justice to Wilmington is not a matter of inability but simply to a matter of indisposition.

Another argument that our railroad friends put forth with much assurance is that in the matter of distributing rates Wilmington is at no disadvantage compared with the Virginia cities; and that for 100 miles in any direction Wilmington enjoys as low local rates as Richmond or other Virginia points. This is true, but to concede the contention does not in the least weaken our claim of discrimination. The relatively high Virginia intrastate rates do not impose a handicap on local distribution, because the local territory is protected from disastrous competition with relatively low interstate rates from Baltimore by reason of the fact that Baltimore has no lower terminal rates than the Virginia cities. Were Wilmington on a parity with Norfolk in terminal rates the relatively low interstate rates from the Virginia cities would have no more effect on Wilmington territory than the relatively low interstate rates from Baltimore have on the local territory of the Virginia cities. The vital matter involved in rates of transportation is not whether a rate is positively high or positively low, but whether it is relatively just. There may be good grounds for the claim of the railroads that general rates are too low, but there can be no reason or color of reason for the relatively high interstate rates levied on Wilmington. Our complaint is not against Wilmington rates per se but against Wilmington related rates.

It is perfectly obvious that were Wilmington given Norfolk rates both its terminal and distributing business would be enormously increased. Under existing conditions a large part of the business of the State is supplied through local distribution from the Virginia cities in which the Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Air Line have only a share. Much the greater part of North Carolina territory is nearer to Wilmington than to the Virginia cities, so that to put Wilmington on a parity with Norfolk in terminal rates would have the effect to shift the distributing business in a large measure from the Virginia cities to Wilmington. It must be remembered that the Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Air Line claim to do no through business to the Virginia cities, while practically all of Wilmington's through business, and all of its distributing business, is done by these roads; from which it must be manifest that the Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Air Line have an interest only in a part of the distributing business from the Virginia cities as against a monopoly of both terminal and distributing business at Wilmington. This being so, it follows that to reduce Wilmington rates to the Norfolk basis would greatly increase (perhaps many fold) both the terminal and distributing business of Wilmington, of which the Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Air Line would have a monopoly. Again the interstate rates from Virginia cities being on a lower ton-mile basis than the intrastate rates from Wilmington, the shifting of the distributing business from the Virginia cities to Wilmington would operate to the advantage of the revenues of the Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Air Line. The probable immediate effect of such an adjustment would be a temporary loss of revenue to these roads, to be quickly followed by recovery and ultimate increase flowing from sounder traffic conditions. It is well to repeat, and to repeat again, that the Atlantic Coast Line has now not only a continuous line to the West but, what is second only in importance, the short line mileage as well; so that this road is in position, if it wills to do so, to give the relief which justice demands and which an enlightened self-interest would seem to dictate.

Another favorite argument of the railroads deserves examination: We hear it frequently advanced that the sale of transportation is analagous to the sale of any commodity of commerce, and that the public has no more right to regulate or control the price of transportation than it has to prescribe the price of any article of commercial necessity. This is at once a profoundly fallacious and plausible argument—twin errors walking hand in-hand. Transportation instrumentalities are quasi public utilities, and are such because they are affected with a public interest. Whatever is of absolute public character is counted under public ownership; that which is of quasi public character is counted under public regulation or control. Transportation is essentially and necessarily monopolistic, and whenever an agency assumes this character it, ipso facto, takes on the quality of a public interest. Railroads are public highways, and public highways have been, since primitive times, subject to public control. A fundamental maxim of government is equality of treatment as respects both privileges and burdens, and the public good demands a like treatment from instrumentalities authorized by law to perform quasi public service. This doctrine is now universally accepted, and only the uninformed and the demagogue are still heard to prate about a theory which the courts long ago relegated to the limbo of innocuous desuetude.

This, then, is our case against the railroads—these the facts of the discriminations and these the excuses for our wrongs. Discriminations which permit foreign markets to prey upon our domain and rob us of our heritage; which convert the riches of our resources to the upbuilding of a neighboring State while circumscribing our possibilities to within ruinous limits; which make cities out of Virginia towns and towns out of Carolina cities, and all to the end that dividends may expand and unearned increment multiply. Excuses which presume upon our ignorance and laugh at our wrongs; which cajole the uninformed, flatter the unwary and run from facts with the facility of a sophist. Be not deceived! Will to have your heritage—demand to have your rights. Come, mighty spirit of our fathers and be with us today! Inspire us with love of justice, devotion to principle—exhort us to greater deeds and nerve us to sterner warfare.

Addendum.

It will be of interest, specially to those whose business life is young, to trace the Rise and Fall of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway. This entity grew out of numerous charters and various developments, and the story runs as follows:

The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Company was chartered by the General Assembly of North Carolina February 28th, 1879, and was organized April 2nd, 1879, being a consolidation of the Western Railroad Company and the Mt. Airy Railroad Company.

The Western Railroad Company, chartered by the General Assembly of North Carolina December 24th, 1852, built the line from Fayetteville to Egypt, 43 miles, in 1860, and extended it from Egypt to Gulf in 1879.

The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway was opened in 1884 from Gulf to Greensboro and from Fayetteville to Bennettsville; in 1888 from Greensboro to Mt. Airy, and in 1890 from Fayetteville to Wilmington. The State originally had an interest in the road, which was surrendered by acts of the General Assembly in 1879 and 1883, and the State thereafter furnished convicts for the completion of the road to the Virginia State line.

In March, 1894, the road went into the hands of a receiver, and in April, 1897, was ordered sold as a whole. An appeal was taken from this decree, asking that the property be sold in divisions. In May, 1898, the Court of Appeals affirmed the Circuit Court, and the road was sold as a whole.

The Atlantic & Yadkin Valley Railway Company was chartered February 4th, 1899, and on February 14th, 1899 succeeded to the property of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Company, which had been sold under foreclosure December 12th, 1898.

On May 13th, 1899, the main line between Sanford and Wilmington, and branches, were purchased by and conveyed to the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, the charter of which had been amended by the General Assembly of 1899 so as to enable it to acquire part of the Atlantic & Yadkin Valley Railway. About this time, perhaps simultaneously, the line west from Sanford was sold to the Southern Railway.

At the time of the death of Col. Julius A. Gray, president of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad Company, an agreement had been made with the Norfolk & Western Railway Company to form a connection at the Virginia State line, and surveys had been made by both companies. The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley was to build an extension of 15 miles from Mt. Airy and the Norfolk & Western an extension of 20 miles from Galax, making a junction at the Virginia line. This connection would have established virtually an air line to the Great Lakes, and only the untimely death of Col. Gray prevented its consummation.

During the receivership of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad projected a line to Roanoke, Va., with the view to gaining a Southern outlet, but this project was abandoned upon the dismemberment of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway.

The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway was looked forward to as the hope of the State; its bonds stipulated a deep-water terminal, and its line was already into Wilmington. Deep was the damnation of its taking off, and servile the spirit of the people in permitting it.

Wilmington subscribed $150,000 to the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway; the Federal Courts forbade the dismemberment of the property, when an innocent-looking amendment, promoted by the Atlantic Coast Line, passed the General Assembly permitting what the courts had denied. When this amendment was proposed our representatives in the Legislature were assured that it did not in any way affect the interest of Wilmington; but history is a surer guide than prophesy. Wilmington still owes for these bonds, and the dismemberment of the road has shut out Wilmington completely from the territory west of Sanford. Wilmington is on a parity of rates with the Virginia cities to this rich section of our State, but the dismemberment of the road has effectually blocked our access to this profitable trade—an end accomplished through transportation schedules.

It is considered in some well informed quarters that the dismemberment of the road is obnoxious to the Federal statute forbidding contracts in restraint of trade. However this may be, undoubtedly the dismemberment has operated in restraint of intrastate trade.

The last clause of Article 8, Section 1, of the Constitution of North Carolina, relating to corporations, reads thus:

"All general laws and special acts passed pursuant to this section may be altered from time to time or repealed."

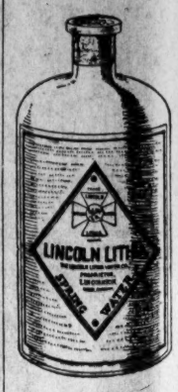
The power that authorized, though unwittingly, the dismemberment of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway, is competent to repeal the act and undo this masterpiece of conspiracy against Wilmington.

No Finer Excursion Than This.

Don't forget that the best of all Summer Excursions will be run to Fayetteville over the Atlantic Coast Line, Monday, July 11th, by Thos. H. Knight, when an unparalleled opportunity will be offered to visit the most charming city in the interior of the State, for only $1.25 for the round trip. Nothing better has been, or will be, offered the excursion going public this Summer, and it behooves the wise and knowing ones to get busy in making preparations for this great trip. Train will leave the Union Station at 7:30 A. M., and will leave Fayetteville on the return at 9 P. M. There will be separate cars for white and colored passengers.

LINCOLN LITHIA WATER LINCOLN LITHIA WATER

"Bottled at the Spring."



Lincoln Lithia Inn open to guests May 15th to October 1st. Literature upon request.

Its Use in Kidney and Bladder Troubles, as a Table Water, Etc.

DR. S. WESTRAY BATTLE, of Asheville, N. C., Surgeon U. S. Navy, retired, Member N. C. Medical Society, N. C. Board of Health, American Public Health Association, American Medical Association, etc., says:

"I cannot even now begin to tell you of the merits of the **Lincoln Lithia Water**, I cannot speak in too high praise of the water. With a fair share of experience in the use of the mineral waters of this country and of Europe, **Lincoln Lithia Water** is easily the most acceptable of its class within the range of my knowledge. In appropriate cases, I firmly believe, without any sort of reservation, that its exhibition will be followed by marked benefit. I have ordered it largely, and its effects have been most gratifying. Aside from its specific effects in kidney and bladder difficulties and gastric disorders, it is in every way a most desirable table water, delightfully palatable and safe. I cheerfully endorse it, and shall continue to do so as long as the spring furnishes the potable fluid that now comes to us from Lincolnton. I only wish we had such water here where thousands come from all parts of the earth seeking health and recreation."

In Chronic Rheumatic Complaints, Vesical and Urethral Irritation.

B. D. EVANS, M. D., Medical Director of the New Jersey State Hospital, Morris Plains, N. J.: "LINCOLN LITHIA WATER has been used quite extensively in this hospital during the last twelve months. The MOST HAPPY results have followed its use in CHRONIC RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS, and in VESICAL and URETHRAL IRRITATION where there was frequent and painful urination with HYPERACIDITY of the Urine. In the latter class of cases its action has been prompt in giving relief.

The various standard Lithia Waters have been used in this hospital, but I place LINCOLN LITHIA WATER Second to none of them."

A pure Natural Spring Water, endorsed by eminent medical authority, **For Stomach, Intestinal, Kidney and Bladder Troubles.**

In cases of 12 half gallon bottles, $4.00, and 5 gallon demijohns, $3.00. For sale by druggists and grocers or

DISCOUNT TO DEALERS. LINCOLN LITHIA WATER CO. Props., Lincolnton, N. C.

FOR SALE BY

Holmes Grocery Company, Mission Pharmacy, J. H. Hardin, Robt. R. Bellamy, J. Hicks Bunting Drug Company.

SAMPLE OF B. B. B. FREE TO ALL

B. B. B. quickly cures all effects of Bad, Impure or Poisoned Blood, Weak Back, All Run Down Feeling, Despondency, Nervousness, Specks Flying Before the Eyes, Bone Pains, Pale Skin.

If you have aches and pains in Bones, Back or Joints, Mucus Patches in mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper-Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, Itching, Watery Blisters or Open Humors, Risings or Pimples of Eczema, Boils, Swellings, Eating Sores, Old Rheumatism or Catarrh, take B. B. B. It kills the poison, makes the blood pure and rich, completely changing the entire body into a clean, healthy condition, healing every sore or pimple and stopping all aches, pains and itching, curing the worst case of Blood Poison, Rheumatism or Eczema. Thousands of hopeless cases cured by B. B. B. after all else failed.

BOTANIC BLOOD BALM (B. B. B.) is pleasant and safe to take; composed of pure Botanic ingredients. B. B. B. thoroughly tested for 30 years. DRUGGISTS, $1 PER LARGE BOTTLE, with directions for home cure.

Free Blood Cure Coupon

This coupon is good for one sample of B. B. B. mailed free in plain package. Simply fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and mail to Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga.

.....

.....

State name of trouble, if you know.

The BELLE of CAROLINA

Is the Finest Product of the Vine.

It's a rich, dark red wine, light in alcohol, and made from the largest and choicest Flowers Grapes. Its flavor is delightful. Connoiseurs all over the country unite in praising this product of Carolinas' sunny vineyards.

Bear's "Belle of Carolina," served with any informal dinner, adds much to the pleasure of the occasion.

One case containing 12 bottles (5s) will be shipped express prepaid for $7.00. Write for booklet containing Price List and many helpful hints on the selection and serving of wine. All of our goods are guaranteed under the National and State Pure Food Laws.

SOL. BEAR & COMPANY,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Monarch Hydrated Lime

Gives the best results. Carload just Received

Try some and be convinced

For plastering or Brick Work

BRICK! LIME! CEMENT!

Roger Moore's Sons & Co.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Messrs. Foltz & Kendrick

Wish to announce that they have taken possession of the

U. C. Ellis Studio

They have placed it in a perfectly Sanitary Condition, and are prepared to make the Finest Class of Portrait Work ever shown in Wilmington.

Wood's Late Seed Potatoes

are selected seed potatoes carried in cold storage, so as to supply them unsprouted and in the best condition for summer planting.

The best time to plant Late Potatoes is in June or early in July, to make the largest yielding crops for winter use or market.

Write for **"Wood's Crop Special,"** giving prices and seasonable information about Late Potatoes and other Seeds for Summer Planting.

T. W. Wood & Sons,
Seedsmen, - Richmond, Va.

NOTICE OF LAND SALE.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by order of the Clerk of the Superior Court of New Hanover County, duly rendered on the 28th of June, 1910, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the court house door in Wilmington, N. C., on Monday, the 1st day of August, 1910, at 12 o'clock M. the following described lots or blocks of land situated in the City of Wilmington, and more specifically described as follows, to-wit:

FIRST LOT: Being Block No. 480 in the City of Wilmington, bound on the north by Chesnut street; on the south by Princess street; on the west by 15th street and on the east by 16th street.

SECOND LOT: Being Block 481, according to the official plan of the City of Wilmington, bounded on the north by Chesnut street; on the south by Princess street; on the west by 16th street and on the east by 17th street. Said lots will be offered separately and then in bulk, and the highest bids reported to the Court for confirmation.

This June 28th, 1910.

W. A. DICK,
Commissioner.

ju 29 we su til au 1

Chesapeake and Ohio Railway

SCENIC ROUTE TO THE WEST
Two Fast Vestibule Trains With Dining Car Service.
Through Pullman Sleepers to Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis.

Lv Rich	2:00 p m	6:45 p m	11:00 p m
Ar. Louis	10:00 a m		7:30 p m
Ar. Cin	7:30 a m	10:00 a m	5:00 p m
Ar. Chicago	5:25 p m	6:00 p m	7:10 a m
Ar. St. Louis	5:51 p m	6:14 p m	7:17 p m

Leave Richmond 12:00 N. Week days 'Mountain" Special Parlor cars to Hinton, W. Va.
Direct connections for all points West nd Northwest.
Quickest and Best Route.
The line to the celebrated mountain resorts of Virginia.
For descriptive matter, schedules and Pullman resermations address
W. O. WARTHEN, D. P. A.,
C. & O. Ry. Co., Richmond, Va.

TRINITY PARK SCHOOL

A First-Class Preparatory School

Certificates of Graduation Accepted for Entrance to Leading Southern Colleges.

Faculty of ten officers and teachers, Campus of seventy-five acres. Library containing more than forty thousand bound volumes. Well equipped gymnasium. High standards and modern methods of instruction. Frequent lectures by prominent lecturers. Expenses exceedingly moderate. Twelve years of phenomenal success.

For catalogue and other information, address
F. S. ALDRIDGE, Bursar,
Durham, N. C.

SPECIALS FOR YOU

SPRING LAMB SPRING CHICKENS

Extra choice Beef, Veal, Mutton, Hams, Bacon, fresh Eggs and Vegetables.

Prompt attention given your orders.

HOPKINS & DAVIS
FRONT STREET MARKET.
STALLS: No. 1 and 2 north side; No 1 and 3 south side.
PHONES: 141 and 128.